The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1907. NO. 32

LOCAL NEWS.

Institute next week.

Argument court was held Monday and yesterday.

A fine line of box stationery and tablets at the ITEM office.

George Shoop brought the first wild turkey to town last Thursday.

Visit the ITEM stationery store. Post cards of all kinds are for sale.

Pens, pencils, ink, mucilage, glue, erasers and all kinds of stationery at the ITEM office.

David Heck recently moved from Mount Union to one of J. D. Quarry's houses in Hare's Valley.

We are selling the best coal ever brought to town; all lumps at $3.10 per ton. Give us your orders Coal on hand at all times. Half ton lots $3.20 W. F. Gilbert.

Mrs. Ellen Baum and son on Monday moved from Lewistown to Mapleton and will occupy H. H. Swope's tenant house in the east end, recently vacated by Charles Deeter.

George Harshbarger moved from Mapleton to Mount Union last Thursday. Mr. Harshbarger is employed by the Harbison-Walker Retractories company at the latter place.

A contract has been awarded W. H. Herr & Sons, of Altoona, to build a section of state road between Mount Union and Shirleysburg. The section is two miles in length, beginning at the Mount Union borough line and extending to the residence of John Bush.

The four new tracks extending from VF tower at Vineyard to a point about one-half mile east of Ryde were put into service by the Pennsylvania Railroad company last Sunday. The improvement gives the company considerably more trackage at what has heretofore been one of the most congested points on the the middle division.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Beaver, of Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary at their home on October 10, by having a reunion of their children, grandchildren and other relatives and friends. Their children are Rev. Irvin M. Beaver, Bangor, Northampton county, Mrs. Ella Schooley, Williamsport.

Helen Grace, the infant child of Otis and Almira Parks, died at the home of the parents on Hill street at 12.45 o'clock Sunday morning, October 20, 1907, of cholera infantum, aged 7 weeks and 1 day. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, services being conducted by Rev. W. F. Gilbert at the house followed by interment in U. B. cemetery.

J. W. Kean and wife, of Hares valley, left for Union Furnace Monday where they will make their future home. John Wesley gained considerable fame on account of his ignoring the many charming dames of the valley and advertising for and obtaining a New York state wife. That the Empire state should be called on to furnish helpmates for our Keystone beaux is vexing to the girls.

The people of Chester and the residents of Delaware county will unite in the celebration of the 225th anniversary of the landing of William Penn on Monday, October 28th when Governor Stuart and other prominent men will be present and make addresses. The venerable Quaker propretor first trod upon the soil of the state which now bears his name at the foot of Penn street, Chester, which at that time bore the name of Upland and was changed by Penn to Chester. The bicentennial of the landing was observed twenty-five years ago and the programme rendered this year will be somewhat similar.

The latest bunco scheme to be exposed is a very clever one. A few days ago a man attired in clerical dress appeared at the home of W. B. Templeton in Clarion county and asked for lodging for the night. He was smooth of tongue and discussed religious matters with great earnestness. The next morning a young couple drove up and inquired if a minister lived in the neighborhood. Templeton introduced them to his lodger, who, after questioning them consented to perform the marriage ceremony. The clerical looking man then asked Templeton to sign what Templeton believed to be the marriage certificate, as a witness to the ceremony, which he did. Saturday Templeton received a notice from a bank at East Brady to call and lift a note for $300 which the bank had purchased. Don' sign papers for strangers without knowing the contents.

A Pipe Dream.

A pipe dream appeared in the Monitor last week to the effect that $154.25 in cash and a note for $200 had been taken from Beckie Wertz, of Porter township, an inmate of the poor house during the past year; that the money had never been accounted for in a public way; that it was openly charged that it had been misappropriated, which had coupled to it the suggestion that the court should order an investigation and bring the guilty ones to justice.

The facts are: Margaret Wertz was admitted to the institution on November 30, 1903. About three years subsequent thereto Mrs. Appleby, the matron, in fitting a new dress upon the woman, found concealed about her body a "poke" containing $154.25 in cash and a note for $200, with 4 per cent. interest, signed by a wealthy resident of Alexandria. Mrs. Appleby suggested to the Wertz woman that it being dangerous to carry around so much money on her person, she had better deposit it in a bank or place it in the safe at the home. The latter suggestion was adopted, and the "poke" containing both the money and the note is in the safe to-day. It is intact; not a cent is missing; not a penny has been disturbed. No public accounting was necessary for the simple reason that the money and the note do not belong to the taxpayers of Huntingdon county, but to Margaret Wertz. She can get her own whenever she wants it.

The charges of 'misappropriation,' &c., &c., accordingly fall as flat as a pancake. The poor directors, the steward of the almshouse and the matron are honest people. In the discharge of their duties their work will bear the scrutiny of the closest investigation.

The Democrats are barking up the wrong tree.—Globe.

A Candidate for Associate Judge.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County:

At the primary election held last June some of my friends did me the honor of voting for me for the nomination for Associate Judge on the Prohibition ticket, thereby making me the nominee for the position. The honor was entirely sought on my part and for several weeks I had thought to decline it. However, from letters and personal solicitations from all sections of the county and from the suggestions of friends I am convinced that this nomination is a call to duty,—such a call as no man has a right to decline. After mature deliberation, I have, therefore, decided to allow the use of my name. In accepting this trust and the corresponding obligations I do so with full consideration of the consequences. In private as well as in public life I have been unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic and if I should be chosen to this high office it must be with the understanding that I will not under any circumstances sacrifice the principles by which my past actions have been prompted and guided. The record of our courts ought to convince every taxpayer and every good citizen that economy, righteousness and the peace and good order of our county can be best conserved by the abolition of the over-shadowing curse. My record on this great question is open to investigation. I leave the result of this contest to the qualified electors of the county and may we decide it for the best interests of our children, our homes and our country.

W. H. BENSON.

Public Sale Register.

Saturday, October 26th, A. R. Foster will sell at his residence in Smith valley, 3 miles from Mapleton, one horse, 2 milch cows, 2 heifers, wagons, plows, ladders, harness, copper kettle, iron kettle, farming implements and household utensits. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Friday, Nov. 8, 1907, Austin Green, administrator of the estate of J. B. F. Green, will sell in Cassville, black mare, 2 fat hogs, wagon, buggy, cart, plows, harners, hay, fodder, straw, apples, potatoes, shot gun, 2 revolvers, lot of chickens, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Saturday, November 30, 1907, P. L. Rickabaugh, agent for heirs of Samuel Saylor, late of Tod township, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises, the farm situate in Tod township known as the Samuel Saylor farm. Sale to commece at 2 o'clock.

Post cards of all kinds, post card albums and a large stock of stationery at the ITEM stationery department. Come and examine the goods.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Jennie Swope is visiting friends at McVeytown

—Robert McCarl, of Juniata was at home over Sunnay.

—Mrs. John Miller visited friends in Mount Union Sunday.

—Joseph Baker and family spent Sunday with friends at Huntingdon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vincent spent last Saturday with friends in Altoona.

—Emory Neice, of Harrisburg, spent Monday at his parents on Gurd avenue.

—Mrs. Thomas Grady is spending a few days with her husband in Pittsburg.

—W. W. Withington, of Washington, D. C., was a visitor to Mapleton Monday.

—Mrs. Mary Hooper, of Huntingdon, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. L. A. Dell.

—Mrs. M. D. Hicks, of Petersburg, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hicks.

—Mrs. Regina Skipper, of Altoona, is at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Buchanan.

—Solomnn B. Miller, wife and children, were guests at the home of M. L. Neice on Sunday.

—Howard Stubbs and wife are spending this week at Ryde. Howard will try his luck at hunting.

—Israel Shapiro, of Orbisonia, spent Sunday in town, the guest of his brother, Meyer Shapiro.

—John R. Robley and family, of Mt. Union, visited Mr. Robley's parents in this place Sunday.

—A. Loy Rex and Miss Etta Seilhammer spent Saturday in Altoona, guests of Mrs. Etta Cassiday.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mounts spent Sunday with W. W. Wright's family in Trough Creek valley.

—Mrs. Rose Fox, of Baltimore, is the guest of her brother, John Miller, of the Leader Department store.

—Miss Ada Spangler and John Senft, of Saltillo, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Wood over Sunday.

—J. H. Dysart and wife, of Alexandria, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs, Samuel Hatfield.

—Mrs. Catherine Beale, of Altoona, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh.

—Misses Anna Mosser and Mary Trout, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with M. L. Neice's family on Main street.

—Harry Fleck and wife, of Freedom, Pa,, visited at the home of Fred Hoffman and wife during the past week.

—Mrs. Ella Weston, of Altoona, visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. B. Neice, Gurd avenue, on Friday.

—Samuel Niece and daughter, Miss Tillie, attended the funeral of Howard DeForrest at Huntingdon Sunday.

—Mrs. B. F. Godard, of Huntingdon and Mrs. L. S. Godard, of Erie, spent a day of last with friends in Mapleton.

—L. R. Smith and family, of Altoona, were guests of Mr. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Smith, on Monday.

—Miss Thressa Greenland and friend, John Harnish, of Three Springs, visited friends in town and vicinity over Sunday.

—Misses Bertha and Ida Hooper and friend, Miss Westbrook, of Huntingdon, were visitors in town Sunday at the home of Mrs. L. A. Dell.

—William McCorkle, the genial proprietor of the McCorkle poolroom, returned Monday from a week's hunting trip in Fulton county.

—Jacob Brumbaugh, of Juniata, visited Mapleton friends last week. He spent most of the time hunting and succeeded in bagging a nice lot of rabbits.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Yocum and their guest, Mrs. Sterrett, of Pittsburg, attended the funeral of Howard DeForest in Huntingdon Sunday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boring, of Trough Creek valley, left last week to visit Mr. Boring's sister in Connecticut. We wish them a pleasant visit in the nutmeg state.

—Miss Blanche Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Smith, of Trough Creek valley, who for the past three years has been on duty at Hartford and Middletown, Connecticut, as a professional nurse, sailed from New York Tuesday of last week for Naples, as caretaker of a wealthy New England lady. They expect to be absent for ove one year and will travel in Italy, France and Germany. We hope it may prove a delightful trip for the young lady.

Hares Valley Railroad To Be Sold.

Judgment was entered in the Court of Common Pleas of this county last Saturday against the Hares Valley Railroad company in favor of L. C. Morganroth and execution was issued thereon. The debt is a claim for services as chief engineer. Monday the writ was served on the president of the company and the writ returned no funds. A special writ of fieri facias was issued yesterday by permission of the court directing the sheriff to levy on the rights, privileges, franchises and other real, personal or mixed property of the defendant company. The sheriff has done this and will in a few days offer said rights, franchises, etc., at sheriff's sale.

The Hares Valley Railroad company was organized about four years ago and obtained a charter to build a line from Mapleton to Saltillo, with a branch line by way of Rocky Ridge coal mines to New Grenada. A complete survey of the line was made, some rights of way purchased, others optioned and all preliminaries arranged for pushing the work to completion. The grade of the route at no place exceeded two per cent. and it was pronounced an ideal route for a railroad. Some large companies have had the route under consideration and at one time the Pennsylvania company considered it a possible outlet for the Bedford division.

The ITEM is not looking for the immediate construction of any trunk line of which Mapleton would be a terminal, but we are of the opinion that this sale will not be the end of the Hares Valley Railroad company.

Concerning Cross-Ties.

D. S. Newhall, purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad companyf gives o t the following information concerning the taking up of mixed oak and chestnut cross-ties by his company.

Owing to the fact that a number of our Divisions are heavily stocked with such ties, we find it necessary to give notice at this time that after December 15, 1907, and until further advised, our inspectors will discontinue taking up mixed oak and chestnut ties.

—Mrs. Maud Rilling, of Altoona, was a visitor to Mapleton Monday.

—M. L. Rex and wife left this morning to visit friends in Philadelphia.

—Rev. J. H. Ake is spending a few days at his home in Williamsburg.

—Mrs. J. G. Spangler is visiting friends at Warriorsmark, her former home.

—E. B. England and wife, of Altoona, were visitors to Mapleton Sunday, being guests of W. H. Dell's family.

—Miss Maud Heck, of Altoona, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Heck, in the east end of town.

The Central Pennsylvania Funeral Directors' association will meet in Johnstown, Thursday, November 3d.

—Mr. Nin McQuillan, of Clearfield, minin engineer for the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, was in Mapleton last Friday afternoon.

Elder C. L. Funk, of Fulton County, will preach at Pine Grove school house in Trough Creek valley next Saturday evening and at the Baptist church Sunday morning.

—Clifford Freeman, a member of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company's engineering corps temporarily located at this place, spent Sunday with his parents at Grampian, Pa.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Edwards, of Pitcairn, were guests of John Heck's family in this place Sunday. Monday they went to Three Springs were they are visiting Mrs Eliza Heck.

—Mrs. Johnson Wagner, of Ramey, and Homer Wagner and family, of Altoona, were guests of friends in Mapleton last week. Mr. Wagner devoted a part of the time hunting and was successful in capturing an 18-lb gobbler.

—A. J. Hertzler returned to his home in Philadelphia this morning after visiting friends in Huntingdon and Mapleton for some time. He was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. S. P. Stubbs, who will visit friends for a couple weeks in the Quaker city.

—P. L. Rickabaugh, of Tod township, was in town Saturday evening, bringing his son, David, his grandson, and three Altoona hunters here to take the train. They had a good time while at Mr. Rickabaugh's hospitable home but didn't take a great quality of game home with them;

Adam Gerlach.

Adam Gerlach, an old and respected resident of Mill Creek, died at the home of his son-in-law, William J. Kimmel, Altoona, at 7:20 o'clock Thursday morning, of kidney trouble, after an illness of several months. Some two months ago his condition became serious and his attending physician advised an operation in the hope of saving his life and improving his health. He was taken to the Altoona hospital, where the operation was performed, and after the ordeal he seemed to improved and hopes were entertained for his recovery. About three weeks ago he suffered a relapse and slowly sank until his condition became alarming and hope for recovery faded away. On Monday he was removed to the home of his daughter and his entire family summoned and he lingered until the hour mentioned above when he passed away.

Deceased was born in Hassen, Germany, and was aged 65 years. He came to America in 1866 and soon afterwards located in Huntingdon, where he followed his occupation as a blacksmith for a number of years. For the past thirty-five years he had resided on a farm near Mill Creek. He was well known in the vicinity in which he resided and during his life occupied various positions of a public nature, supervisor of roads and a member of the school board of Henderson township. He was a member of the Lutheran church and is survived by his wife and the following children: Mrs Lottie Kimmel and John Gerlach, of Altoona; Mrs. Mary Corbin and Mrs. Ida Goodman, of Huntingdon; Walter Gerlach, Miss Lizzie Gerlach, of Mill Creek. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Annie Klebner, of Huntingdon county.

The remains were taken to his late home in Mill Creek on Friday and the funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. H. N. Folmer, of Huntingdon, followed by interment in Goodman's cemetery.

Coal in This Country.

So far as known the first mention of the occurrence of coal in the United States is contained in the journal of Father Hennepin, a Jesuit missionery, who in 1679 recorded a "cole mine" on Illinois river near the present city of Ottawa, Ill.

Coal was first mined in the Richmond basin, Virginia, about 70 years after Father Hennepin's discovery in Illinois, but the first records of productions from the Virginia mine were for the year 1822, when, according to one authority, 54,000 tons were mined.

Ohio probably ranks second in priority of production, as coal was discovered there in 1775, but the records of production date back only to 1838.

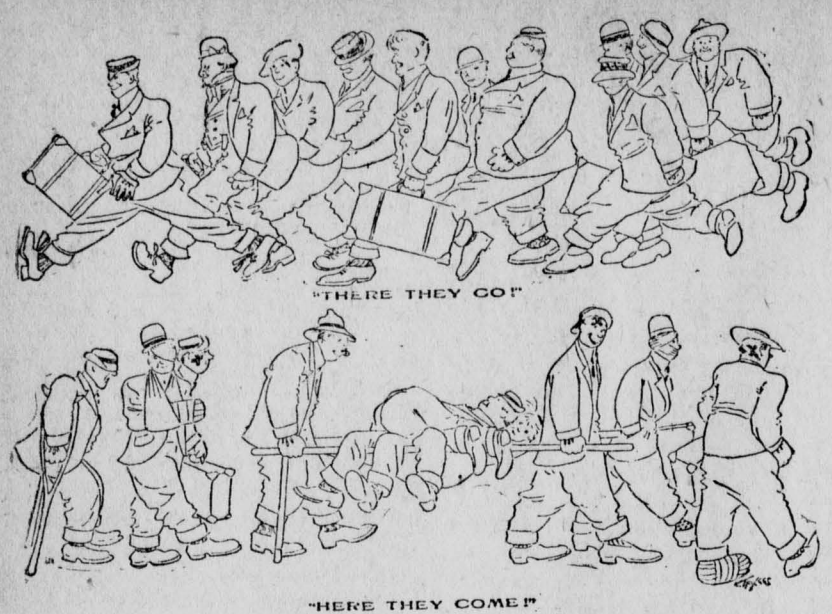
The mining of anthracite in Pennsylvania began about 1790, and it is said that 55 tons were shipped to Columbia, Pa., in 1807. Reports of the anthracite coal trade are usually begun with the year 1820, when 365 tons (one for each day of the year) were shipped to Philadelphia from the Lehigh region. Before this however, in 1814, a shipment of 22 tons was made from Carbondale, also to Philadelphia. It is probable that the actual production prior to 1820 was between 2,500 and 3,000 tons.

More than 50 per cent. of the total production of coal in the United States from 1814 to the close of 1906, or 3,340,000,000 tons, were mined in Pennsylvania. The anthracite production in that state amounted to 1,854,906,008 tons and the bituminous output was 1,695,925,082 tons. Illinois ranks second, with a total production of 594,551,163 tons, and Ohio third, with 460,626,939 tons. West Virginia, although not coming into existence as a separate state until 1863, ranks fourth, with a total production in 44 years of 386,103,956 tons. Alabama comes fifth, with 150,483,856 tons, and Maryland sixth, with 142,073,920 tons.

Patrolman Spangler Hit With a Brick.

Monday's Altoona Tribune.—Patrolman James Spangler, doing night duty in Eighth ward, was cowardly assulted early Sunday morning, about 1:30 o'clock. He was on Fourth street and when between Seventh and Eighth avenue he stepped into the alley to make an investigation when some one threw one of the heavy paving bricks at him. The missile hit him in the left side and almost knocked him down. He was dazed for a time and by the time he recovered his wind his cowardly assailant had escaped.

FOOTBALL NOW IN THE SPOT-LIGHT.



—Week's Clevcrest Cartoon, by Triggs, in the New York Press.

NEW WRINKLES IN POSTOFFICES

Postmaster-General Meyer Favors Parcels Post on Rural Routes Because It Will Help the Country Merchant--Postal Savings Banks, Simple Postal Notes and Automatic Stamp Vending Machines on His Programme

Boston.—If the recommendations which are to be made by Postmaster-General Meyer are adopted by Congress the immediate future will bring some remarkable changes in postal facilities in the United States. An outline of some of the most important recommendations to be made before the next session of Congress was given by Mr. Meyer in his address at the Postmasters' Convention here.

These include the further development of the parcels post system to an extent far beyond its present limitations, the establishment of postal savings banks, the issuance of postal notes in denominations ranging from one cent to $2.50, and the installation throughout the country of automatic stamp vending machines. The recommendation as to the stamp vending machines, however, will depend upon the success of experiments now being made with a device of this kind.

Probably the most important and drastic of any of the recommendations which the Postmaster-General proposes to make will be that regarding the extension of the parcels post. Not only will he recommend that the system as at present established be greatly increased in efficiency, but that the maximum rate for all parcels be reduced from sixteen to twelve cents per pound; that the limit of weight for such parcels be increased from four to eleven pounds; that local parcels posts equipped with wagons or automobiles be established in cities where the free delivery system prevails, and that a special parcels post system with an extremely low charge for service be established in connection with the rural free delivery.

ANSWERS THE COUNTRY MERCHANT.

"Two interests are opposing the extension of parcels post in this country—the express companies and the country retail merchants," said Mr. Meyer. "The latter fear that the mail-order houses will derive a benefit to their own disadvantage. It is in connection with the country retail merchants that I desire to speak especially. I propose to recommend the establishment of a parcels post in rural routes which will meet the objections of the small storekeepers and retailers.

"This will be a boon to our rural population and to the storekeeper, so the latter can receive his orders by mail or telephone and dispatch the desired merchandise by the rural carrier. The farmer will be saved from hitching up his horse and losing the time he needs for planting or harvesting his crops, and it will enable the storekeeper to increase his sales and meet the requirements of modern trade.

"If my recommendations are adopted it will cost twelve cents a pound for the mail-order house to send parcels to the rural delivery patron from any city postoffice, while for delivery from the distributing office of the rural route, or if mailed by a patron of any rural route for delivery to a patron on the same route, or at the distributing office of said route, the charge will be but five cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound up to eleven pounds, or twenty-five cents for a package weighing eleven pounds.

"I am also considering the advisability of recommending a local parcels post delivery at city free delivery postoffices, but in order to install such a system it will be necessary to obtain from Congress a special appropriation to acquire wagons and automobiles to do the required hauling. The object of my recommendation to Congress will be to get an adjustment of rates and weights that will meet the rates and weights charged for parcels sent by post to other countries. This will mean a reduction in the rate from sixteen to twelve cents per pound, and an increase in the weight limit from four to eleven pounds.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

"Another matter of great public interest which I shall recommend for the consideration of Congress is a postal savings bank system. We desire to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them every opportunity to husband their resources. The policy will not be to compete in any way with the savings banks, but rather to encourage the habit of depositing savings. Our object is to bring hidden money to light, to instill life into it, and to lead it again into the channels of trade, for the mutual benefit of labor and capital, and thus add to the prosperity throughout the land.

"I find that there is a great demand from the public for postal notes, and it is the purpose of the department to recommend such paper in denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety cents, $1, and up to $2.50. It is the intention to have these notes payable to the party designated. A small fee will be charged, but time will be saved, as no advices are to be sent. From one cent to nine cents, the notes will be made payable to bearer, and no fee will be charged.

"Tests of stamp-vending machines will be begun this month, and if the machines are satisfactory they will be adopted, as they should prove convenient to the public in facilitating the sale of stamps."

Of rural delivery Mr. Meyer said that, while there is a feeling prevalent in many parts of the country that this service is an extravagant and an unnecessary drain upon the department, he believes the results accomplished in the last ten years prove this feeling to be baseless. He pointed out that where the first rural route was established in the fall of 1896, and $15,000 was expended during that fiscal year, the postal deficit was $11,500,000, while for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the expenditures for rural delivery were $27,000,000 and the estimated postal deficit showed a decrease as compared with 1897 of about $4,500,000.

"The expense is enormous," he said, "yet it has increased the receipts, and the benefits to our people cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The isolation which existed in many parts of the country has been overcome. Medical men have said that already the establishment of the rural service is having its effect upon the mentality of our country patrons, and that because of it insanity is on the decrease."

"GRAVEN FARM" RECLUSE DEAD, 'MIDST MONUMENTS

Eccentric Genius Spent Years Carving Huge Boulders in His Remote Retreat.

Rome, N. Y.—After having lived as a recluse and spent many years in carving the faces of the world's prominent men and women on the many boulders on his farm, Jacob W. Boody is dead in his mountain home, fifteen miles from this city. Since he retired to his farm and began devoting his life to transforming large stones into likenesses of great persons Boody's handiwork has been viewed by thousands. Tourists have climbed up to his fifty-seven-acre farm and wandered about it, wondering at the many familiar faces in stone which confronted them in all directions. They also were impressed by the allegorical figures which had been sculptured from the solid rock by the eccentric old farmer who lived there with his old wife.

The Boody farm is in Oneida County. It overlooks the Mohawk Valley, and from it glimpses may be seen of Lake Oneida. Only by hard climbing is the curious tourist able to reach it. On this rock-studded tract Boody worked year in and year out, carving the faces of his favorites in stone. There is scarcely a rock on the place that does not show the result of his handiwork with hammer and chisel.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 4c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 28½	@ $	29
Firsts	27	@	28
State dairy, finest	27½	@	28
Good to prime	26½	@	27
Factory, thirds to firsts	20	@	24

BEANS.

Marrow, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Medium, choice	2 35	@	2 40
Red kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Pea	2 45	@	2 50
Yellow eye	2 20	@	2 25
White kidney	2 70	@	2 75
Black turtle soup	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 75

CHEESE.

State, full cream	15¾	@	16
Small	15¾	@	16
Part skims, common	5¾	@	7¼
Full skims	1½	@	3

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	34	@	36
State—Good to choice	29	@	33
Western—Firsts	23	@	26

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Peaches, per carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Pears, Seckel, per bbl	5 00	@	7 00
Bartlett, per basket	1 75	@	2 25
Apples, per bbl	1 00	@	5 00
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	25	@	40
Grapes, Niagara, per case	60	@	75
Delaware, per case	60	@	75
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	5 00	@	8 00
Quinces, per bbl	3 50	@	5 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	16
Chickens, spring, per lb	—	@	15
Roosters, per lb	—	@	10
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	14
Ducks, per lb	12	@	14
Geese, per lb	11	@	13
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	10	@	16
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	24
Fowls, per lb	12	@	15
Ducks, spring, per lb	15½	@	17
Geese, spring, per lb	17	@	21
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	4 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	1 05	@	1 10
No. 1, per 100 lb	—	@	1 05
No. 2, per 100 lb	90	@	95
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70	@	95
Straw, long rye	55	@	70

HOPS.

State, 1907, choice	16	@	17
Medium, 1907	11	@	13
Pacific Coast, 1907, choice	13	@	13½
Choice, 1906	—	@	7

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Jersey, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Sweets, per basket	50	@	1 12
Tomatoes, per box	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 50
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	1 75
Peppers, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Lettuce, per basket	25	@	1 25
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 25
String beans, per basket	25	@	80
Onions, Conn., white, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Yellow, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 25	@	1 50
Carrots, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Okra, per 100	1 50	@	2 00
Lima beans, per bag	20	@	75
Cucumbers, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Cucumber pickles, per bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 75
Celery, per doz	10	@	45
Corn, per 100	50	@	1 25
Horseradish, per bbl	5 00	@	7 00
Pumpkins, per bbl	—	@	75
Watercress, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 25
Spinach, per bbl	50	@	75
Brussels sprouts, per qt	6	@	15
Oyster plants, 100 bunches	4 00	@	5 00
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	4 95	@	5 55
Spring patents	6 00	@	6 75
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 26½
No. 2 red	1 13⅛	@	1 14¾
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	77⅝
No. 2 yellow	—	@	78⅛
Oats, mixed	—	@	56
Clipped white	62½	@	71
Rye, No. 2 Western	—	@	98½
Lard, city	—	@	9¼

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	8	@	10¾
Calves, city dressed	8	@	14½
Country dressed	7	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 25	@	7 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 20	@	7 25
Country dressed, per lb	9½	@	10½

NOT ENOUGH MONEY.

Guggenheim Says It is Doing More Business Than It Should.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Daniel Guggenheim, head of the American Smelting and Refining Company, arrived in Salt Lake on a tour of inspection of the American Smelting and Refining Company's plants in the West.

Mr. Guggenheim says that the recent curtailment of the copper output was a natural outgrowth of the fact that the world is doing about five per cent. too much business for the money it has.

He says he does not anticipate serious hard times, and declares that as soon as business shrinks to a par with the amount of capital to be invested the financial situation will be relieved.

★ ★ ★ ★

WHEAT $1 A BUSHEL.

Farmers Receiving Highest Prices For Crops in Six Years.

Fargo, N. D.—Because of the high prices being paid for all cereals, North Dakota farmers, especially those of the Red River Valley, are receiving greater returns from their crops this year than for any of the last half dozen seasons. Outside the famous valley the yield was not so large as last season, but it was taken off cheaply, and the farmers are realizing heavily.

Wheat is selling at more than $1 a bushel at all stations in the State, and at some barley has almost reached that figure, while flax ranges even higher and oats and corn are bringing bigger prices than ever before.

EXPRESS KILLS AUTO PARTY

Reading Train Smashes Machine to Pieces in Pottstown.

Five Occupants Tossed High in the Air and Hurled Fifty Feet From Tracks.

Pottstown, Pa.—Four persons from Kimberton, a village near Phoenixville, were killed and another was fatally hurt when the Reading express from Philadelphia to Pottsville, passing through this city at great speed, ground an automobile to splinters at the Keim street crossing, not far from the Pottstown station.

The dead are: Mrs. A. Wayne Emery and her baby girl, Velva; Jacob Reese, her brother, and Mrs. Reese. A. Wayne Emery, owner of the machine, forty-five, has a broken thigh and fatal internal injuries.

The party visited Mr. Emery's sister, Mrs. Joseph March, of this place. They left for Kimberton shortly before 5 o'clock p. m. and were speeding at a lively rate down Keim street to cross the Reading tracks when the accident occurred.

Train No. 7 reached the crossing simultaneously with the party and struck the machine fairly on the side. The two men were hurled high into the air and dropped at the bottom of one embankment along the tracks at the place, fifty feet away. The little girl, torn from her mother's arms, landed near them. The women were carried on the cowcatcher until the train was stopped, three or four blocks away.

Workmen from adjoining plants, many of whom had seen the collision, hurried out, but all the victims were past aid except Mr. Emery and the little girl. They were taken to the Pottstown Hospital. Mr. Emery remained conscious most of the time, but could not talk coherently. The bodies were placed on the train and brought into town. The automobile was destroyed.

The Keim street crossing, a grade affair, has proved a deathtrap many times. It is approached by a slight rise, preceded by a long, heavy down grade, and the only protection is a gong rung mechanically by a passing train. The supposition is that Mr. Emery had been running too fast, the crossing being a constant temptation to autoists to speed down grade.

IMPROVEMENTS HALTED.

Pennsylvania Railroad Acts Because of Stringency in Money Market.

Pittsburg. — President James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by a number of the members of the Board of Directors, left Pittsburg for an extended trip of inspection over the western part of the road. According to President McCrea, the Pennsylvania will not go ahead with the extensive improvements planned some time ago for the lines west, on account of the present money stringency. Asked about the intended improvements, which were to cost over $3,000,000, he said:

"There is no program for that. For some reason investors feel such a lack of confidence in the situation that they appear unwilling to supply capital for developing railroads or other industries."

CRUSHED BY NEW AUTO.

Ohio Merchant Killed and Wife and Son Seriously Injured.

Morenci, Mich.—Arthur Onweller, a merchant of Lyons, Ohio, was killed in an automobile accident five miles east of this city. He had bought a new automobile and was taking his first ride in it. His wife and two children were with him.

While driving at fair speed he lost control of the machine in some way, and it ran into a deep ditch, turning turtle and crushing him to death beneath it. Mrs. Onweller and one of the children, a boy, were seriously injured. The boy was internally injured and his arm was broken.

AIRSHIP TEST A SUCCESS.

Charles Oscar Jones Gives Demonstration in Presence of Scientists.

Bath, N. Y.—Charles Oscar Jones, an exponent of the heavier-than-air theory type of flying machines, made four successful demonstrations of his theory at Hammondsport.

Jones' machine depends upon fan-shaped sails or wings for stability. It is propelled by a gasoline motor, and is said to have attained a speed of fifty miles an hour. The demonstration was witnessed by twenty scientific men, including members of the New York Aero Club.

Liquidation Was a Sham.

An examination by the Government's counsel of books furnished by the Standard Oil Company proved that the pretended liquidation in 1892-9 was a sham.

Remarriages Forbidden.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal General Convention, at Richmond, Va., voted against making a stringent provision against officiating at the remarriage of divorced persons.

He Padded Payrolls.

At Springfield, Ohio, George F. Niuffer, former member of the Board of Public Service, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for padding payrolls.

FIVE MONTHS IN HOSPITAL.

Discharged Because Doctors Could Not Cure.

Levi P. Brockway, S. Second Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "After lying for five months in a hospital I was discharged as incurable, and given only six months to live. My heart was affected, I had smothering spells and sometimes fell unconscious. I got so I couldn't use my arms, my eyesight was impaired and the kidney secretions were badly disordered. I was completely worn out and discouraged when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they went right to the cause of the trouble and did their work well. I have been feeling well ever since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pleasures of Deserted London.

To the few of us who elect to remain in town during the dead season, life still offers some attractions. Entire freedom from social engagements comes as a boon and a blessing, a welcome relaxation. A man can go where he likes and dress as he pleases. If he chooses to walk down Piccadilly in a golfing suit there is no one to say him nay.—London Tatler.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Concrete Tank For Oil.

One of the mining companies in Nevada develops power for operating its drills and hoisting machinery by using petroleum as fuel. It wanted to have a sufficiently large tank to hold from three thousand to five thousand barrels of oil, but decided that one of steel would be pretty expensive. Its engineers advised having one of concrete, a basin for it being excavated in the earth. The walls are very sloping. The length of the finished reservoir is eighty-four and one-half feet, its breadth thirty-five, and its depth eight. Except at the edge, where a thickness of twelve inches was adopted, the walls are nowhere more than four inches thick. The mixture employed in the concrete contains equal parts of cement, sand and broken stone. As the tank has been in use only a short time, it does not seem possible to say how perfect it will prove. The capacity is put at 4700 barrels, and dirt is excluded by means of a wooden cover.—New York Tribune.

The Wild Turtle.

Lawyers in Indiana are irretrievably divided over the question, "Is the green turtle a wild or domesticated animal?" Some say it is one and some say it is not, the question coming up because a turtle of that kind escaped out of a pond belonging to one man and was kept by another who found him. The original owner wanted the turtle back and said it was just as much a domestic animal as a cat or a dog. So a law suit came up and that's how the lawyers got into the affair But they are all mistaken. The green turtle is not an animal at all. It is a peach, as anybody who has eaten one will tell you.—Philadelphia Grit.

OLD SOAKERS

Get Saturated With Caffeine.

When a person has used coffee for a number of years and gradually declined in health, it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not that has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., says she used coffee for about 40 years, and for the past 20 years has had severe stomach trouble. "I have been treated by many physicians but all in vain. Everything failed to give relief. Was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I recovered sufficiently to partake of food and drink I tried coffee again and it soured on my stomach.

"I finally concluded that coffee was the cause of my troubles and stopped using it. I tried tea in its place and then milk but neither agreed with me; then I commenced using Postum, had it properly made and it was very pleasing to the taste.

"I have now used it four months, and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I suffered for years with insomnia.

"I have found the cause of my troubles and a way to get rid of them. You can depend upon it I appreciate Postum." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Brief News BY WIRE

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, found that the Southern Pacific Railroad had given rebates.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans visited the Navy Department and conferred with officials regarding the trip of the battleship fleet to the Pacific.

Postmaster-General Meyer will urge Congress to extend the parcels post system.

"I'll command the fleet on its trip to the Pacific if I am on my pins," said Rear-Admiral Evans.

The American Tobacco Company answered the Attorney-General, declaring if it was a trust at all (which it denied) that it was a beneficent concern.

President Roosevelt killed his first bear in the Louisiana canebrakes after ten days' hunting.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission announced the award of twenty-four medals and $26,400 in cash.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Secretary Taft opened the Filipino Assembly at Manila.

The Insular Government of Porto Rico has refused to honor United States Marshal Hubbard's requisition for funds.

La Discusion, of Havana, declares unscrupulous business men in and out of Cuba are promoting bandit bands and conspiracies in the island.

The son of the acting President of Panama was sent on his way to Cuba to present a gold medal to Governor Magoon.

Attorney-General Frank Feuille, of San Juan, Porto Rico, has presented his resignation. He will become General Crowder's assistant in Cuba in the Department of State and Justice.

DOMESTIC.

The electrical pageant at Baltimore was the crowning feature of Old Home Week.

The Episcopal General Convention, in session at Richmond, Va., adopted the suffragan plan, thus settling the question of negro bishops.

A Butte bank in which F. Augustus Heinze was the chief stockholder suspended.

Seven hundred survivors of Forrest's Confederate Cavalry held their annual reunion at Memphis.

J. C. McCoy and Captain Charles De F. Chandler, in passing over Gallipolis, Ohio, in Signal Corps Balloon No. 10, covered 425 miles, from St. Louis, winning the Lahm Cup.

Taxable property in Cook County, Chicago, in 1907, increased $269,824,900 over 1906.

General Frederick D. Grant headed a test ride by army officers at Fort Ethan Allen.

Because his car killed one man in jumping the track, Silas Tunning, a Cincinnati motorman, was arrested for second-degree murder.

A reward of $13,000 was offered for the capture and conviction of two train robbers who held up the Oriental Limited near Rondo, Mont.

The world's record price for corn was $250 for a prize-taking ear at the National Corn Exposition, Chicago.

That ninety per cent. of the milk sold in Chicago is impure or adulterated, the City Bacteriologist declared.

New England shipping men declared there were plenty of American bottoms available for carrying coal to Western waters for the Pacific fleet.

The Right Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, preached to Wall Street men from the steps of the old Custom House.

General Gates P. Thurston was elected president of the Army of the Cumberland Society at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Old age killed David Redfield Proctor, designer of the great Columbian Exposition tower at Chicago, which was never built.

At Suffolk, Va., Bertha Knott, who killed Elizabeth Powell, her rival in love, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to twelve years at hard labor.

More than 100 European, accompanied by twelve American, cotton manufacturers on their way to Canada, were guests of St. Louis commercial bodies.

For the first time since the earthquake of April, 1906, the regular afternoon session of the grain department of the Merchants' Exchange, of San Francisco, was resumed.

Arrested at Iola, Kan., for the murder of May Sappe, Samuel F. Whitlow, a married man, said the girl committed suicide because he would not elope with her.

FOREIGN.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde was ousted from the chairmanship of the General Council of the Irish County Councils.

Haller, Soehle & Co., bankers, of Hamburg, failed, with liabilities of $7,500,000.

The Marconi transocean wireless telegraph system was successfully put into operation between Glace Bay, N. S., and Clifden, Ireland.

An automobile in which Prince von Beulow, the German Chancellor, was riding ran down and killed an aged woman near Hamburg.

German officers say that London could be taken in thirty hours.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Pair Held For Killing.

Sensational evidence was given at New Castle against the accused at the hearing of Charles Wellendorf and Mrs. Alice Reeble, charged with killing their uncle, Ernest Bauman, of Edenberg. He was shot at his home the night of September 6, Mrs. Reeble discovering the crime next morning. She kept house for Bauman, but lived with her mother, across the street. Usually she went to Bauman's home about 9 o'clock in the morning, but appeared there at 6 o'clock the morning following the murder. Dr. Ralph Dalby, of Youngstown, testified that Wellendorf had visited him three days before the murder and offered $500 if Dalby would give him poison to kill Bauman that would not excite suspicion. Dalby refused. The same week Bauman was shot instead of poisoned. Arthur Craig, a hardware dealer, swore to having sold Mrs. Reeble cartridges the day before the murder of the same size as the bullet that killed Bauman. A revolver of the same size was also found in Mrs. Reeble's home after the murder. Both defendants were held for trial at the December Criminal Court, and were returned to jail without bail. Mrs. Reeble was sole heir of her murdered uncle, who was worth some $20,000.

Preachers Poorly Paid.

C. W. Hutchinson, general secretary of Church Extension, in his report to the Reformed Episcopal Convention, at Lancaster, referred to the poor salaries paid preachers. He knew of resignations from the Reformed Episcopal ministry to enter other fields of labor because of low salaries. Where one secures a good salary, ninety-nine are paid sums that enable them barely to live from hand to mouth. In fixing salaries there is usually but one phrase considered, and that is: "How little can a pastor live on?" He favored the old Jewish system of a scale of payments to the minister. Bishop Hoffman, of Philadelphia, advocated the winding up of the affairs of weak parishes and turning the fund over to new scenes of activity.

Bridegroom Thrown Into Jail.

By a succession of events C. A. Manbeck, a merchant of Middleburg, was in jail while his bride of six days was at her home in Berwick, ignorant of his sad fate, and his place of business in in the hands of the Sheriff. He married Miss Smith, of Berwick, at the Bloomsburg Fair, and when he returned home his store was closed by the Sheriff. Mr. Manbeck was guardian for some children, holding over $3000, for which a Baltimore trust company was surety, and because he could not produce any ready security for these trust funds he was arrested for embezzlement. He never realized the gravity of the trust. Manbeck's honesty has never been questioned.

Trains Kill Four in Fog.

Four lives were snuffed out and four men were injured, while several train wrecks resulted because of the foggy atmosphere which hung over Pittsburg. The smoke hung so low, and in such dense clouds, that daylight was obliterated. Elmer Hoeveler, a freight conductor, was killed on the Panhandle Railroad, his train running into a blind switch. Lew Keer, a brakeman, whose home was at Freeport, was killed on the West Penn Railroad at Natrona. S. H. DeForrest, flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train at the East Liberty station and killed. Joseph Morona, trackwalker, lost his life on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Ormsby station.

Tallest Cornstalks in the State.

One of the biggest, if not the biggest, yields of corn and stalks grown in Centre County this year was cultivated by Jerome A. Confer, on his farm on Marsh Creek, in the Bald Eagle Valley. He has a field of about fifteen acres, and its average height is fourteen feet six inches. It is nine feet from the ground to the ears of corn. In fact, they are so much above the reach of an ordinary man that the corn had all to be cut and laid down in order to husk it. The corn is of the golden grain variety, and in its cultivation Mr. Confer used little fertilizer, and only the usual amount of plaster.

Death in a Folding Bed.

One fatality has resulted from a folding bed and another woman's life has been despaired of. Mrs. James Marshall, of Dennison avenue, Pittsburg, went to Ingram to assist her daughter, Mrs. Mary Wright, to arrange her household goods, Mrs. Wright having moved from Pitcairn. The women slept in a folding bed, which closed on them. Mrs. Marshall was smothered to death before the bed could be lowered, and Mrs. Wright was injured. It took more than an hour to disconnect the bed after the plight of the women was discovered.

Child Sent by Express.

With only an ordinary shipping tag containing the directions a tiny human parcel was delivered to John Schwartz, of Westmont. The package was Mr. Schwartz's granddaughter, Margaret Elizabeth Schwartz, aged six years, and she came all the way from Chicago alone to visit her grandfather.

Fatal Explosion.

In a terrific gas explosion at a Burnside Colliery, near Shamokin, Lewis Ferris and Stanislaus Novisky were fatally burned.

NOVA SCOTIA AT EXPOSITION.

Nova Scotia Day at Jamestown, and Valuable Mineral Display of Province.

Many Nova Scotians, residing throughout New England and the Eastern States, are joining their countrymen in a gala reunion at the Jamestown Exposition this week. October 24 was officially set aside by the Exposition as Nova Scotia Day. Some of the leading officials of the province are in attendance; the program includes magnificent military and naval reveiws and much speech-making.

Nova Scotia has established a record for herself, being the only foreign country to place an exhibit at this Exposition, and it is in appreciation of this fact that the Exposition management proposes to make every effort to have Nova Scotia Day a grand success. The exhibit made by the province is a most creditable one. It consists of the precious and economic minerals of the country, with gold, in which the province is so rich, predominating. Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia at least a half century ago by the Micmac Indians, and one of the principal properties of the country retains the name of the tribe to this day, but the discoveries were overlooked by experienced capital until within recent years. Even now many of the most valuable properties remain practically undeveloped. With the view of advertising its vast mineral resources the Nova Scotian Government has made this exhibit, and all native Nova Scotians, wherever they may now reside, are urged to go down, see Virginia's beautiful world's fair and participate in the Nova Scotia celebration.

A Slight Gap.

A genealogist, like a poet, must be born, not made. The naive statements offered by persons whose one desire is to show a lineage which will secure them admittance to some exclusive organization drive the real genealogist to rage or tears.

"I don't see why I can't join the 'Daughters of the Early Founders,'" said an indignant young woman to a friend. "My line is perfectly clear except in one place. It's so absurd!"

"What is the troublesome place?" asked the genealogist.

"Oh, it's the eighteenth century," said the young woman, with much irritation. "They just failed to keep the records, of course. Of all foolish things! Why, I can remember back to grandfather, you see, and mother remembers two more generations, and we're perfectly sure our ancestors came over from England in the seventeenth century. The name is spelled a little different, but, of course, it's they, because they must have come. And just because I haven't been able to connect them with great-great-great-grandfather in the eighteenth century, they won't let me in. It's so—so paltry!"—Youth's Companion.

Emigration has benefited the working classes in Sicily. Labor is scarce now, and in some places where only thirty cents a day was formerly the wage rate seventy-five cents is now paid. The emigrants leaving Palermo for the United States last year numbered 48,853.

$3.00 Per Day—cash, not promises—(8 hours' work) is the salary I pay my representatives. The work is not hard—you can do it. Or tell your best friend, if you have not the time. I give exclusive territory. For details write

ATKINSON, 1024 Race St., Philadelphia.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

CURES

Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat. The standard remedy used for generations.

25 Cents, 50 Cents, $1.00

per bottle; the largest size cheapest. At all druggists. Refuse substitutes.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS CURE IN ONE MINUTE

TO YOUNG MEN DESIRING TO LEARN THE MACHINIST'S OR IRON-MOULDER'S TRADE!

Our apprenticeship system affords good opportunities for young men mechanically inclined, 16 to 18 years of age, to thoroughly learn the above trades. *For further information address* Box 29, Providence, R.I.

STATE AGE AND NATIONALITY.

MISS ADELAIDE NICHOLS

PERIODS OF PAIN

While no woman is entirely free from periodic suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Irregularities and pain are positive evidence that something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to serious derangement of the feminine organism.

Thousands of women, have found relief from all periodic suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science.

It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs that period of its terrors. Women who are troubled with painful or irregular functions should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health and strength by taking

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Miss Adelaide Nichols of 324 West 22nd Street, New York City, writes:—Dear Mrs, Pinkham:—"If women who suffer would only rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound their troubles would be quickly alleviated. I feel greatly indebted for the relief and health which has been brought to me by your inestimable remedy."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures Female Complaints such as Falling and Displacements, and Organic Diseases. Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, and invigorates the whole feminine system. For the derangements of the Kidneys of either sex *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* is excellent.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.

Oldtime Kite Carriages.

The present aeronautical activity recalls the kite craze of fifty-five years ago, when kite carriages were being extensively built and experimented with. With the aid of two large kites a carriage was pulled twenty-five miles an hour.

Natural Fly Paper.

The pingulcula is a plant which is a natural fly paper. Its leaves are constantly covered with a sticky substance that traps all insects alighting thereon. N. Y.—43

Deep Sea Fish.

Fish live in the ocean at a depth of 11,000 feet.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The world uses at least 170,000 million matches yearly.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

SKIN SORE FOR EIGHT YEARS

Spent $300 on Doctors and Remedies, But Got No Relief—Cuticura Cures in a Week.

"Upon the limbs and between the toes my skin was rough and sore, and also sore under the arms. I had to stay at home several times because of this affection. Up to a week or so ago I had tried many other remedies and several doctors, and spent about three hundred dollars, without any success, but this is to-day the seventh day that I have been using the Cuticura Remedies (costing a dollar and a half), which have cured me completely, so that I can again attend to my business. I went to work again to-night. I had been suffering for eight years and have now been cured by the Cuticura Remedies within a week. Fritz Hirschlaff, 24 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y., March 29 and April 6, 1906."

The yearly immigration into Canada is one-fortieth of her population.

ST. JACOBS OIL CONQUERS PAIN

FOR STIFFNESS, SORENESS, SPRAIN OR BRUISE, NOTHING IS BETTER THAT YOU CAN USE; LUMBAGO'S PAIN, RHEUMATIC TWINGE, YOUR BACK FEELS LIKE A RUSTY HINGE; SCIATIC ACHES ALL PLEASURES SPOIL, FOR HAPPINESS USE ST. JACOBS OIL.

25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

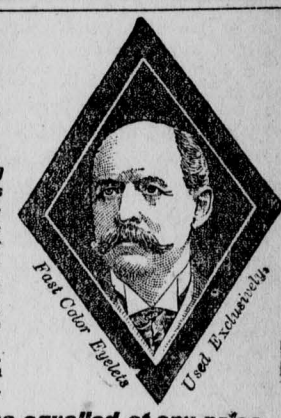
$25,000 Reward { To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas does not make & sell more Men's $3 & $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

My $4.00 and $5.00 GILT EDGE Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



The Odor of Metals.

Many persons are sensitive to the characteristic odor of metals; others deny that metals possess any odor, and support their opinion with the assertion that no substance can possess an odor which does not give off by volatilization invisible floating particles. Recently a series of experiments has been made by C. Gruhn which is regarded as proving the existence of odors emanating from all metals. At ordinary temperatures these odors are in many cases almost imperceptible. But they become stronger when the metal is heated. Yet if the heating is continued a long time the odor disappears. Gruhn's conclusion is that every metal produces continually a gaseous matter, composed not of the atoms of the metal, but of a product of their chemical transformation. He has even succeeded in isolating and confining in a vase the odorous emanation from a metal.

Help the Horse

No article is more useful about the stable than Mica Axle Grease. Put a little on the spindles before you "hook up"—it will help the horse, and bring the load home quicker.

MICA AXLE GREASE

wears well—better than any other grease. Coats the axle with a hard, smooth surface of powdered mica which reduces friction. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY Incorporated

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials & 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c. package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Margaret Hicks was the guest of the Misses Faust over Sunday.

Mrs. William Bowsman visited friends at Lewistown during the past week.

Prof. Clarence Corbin, of Altoona, clerked his father's sale here last Saturday.

Mrs. Maud Doyle, of Huntingdon, has been at the home of her parents for a week.

Mrs. James Buchanan recently spent a few days in Cumberland and is again at Hotel Simpson.

I. N. Foust visited Clearfield county during the past week to look after his interests in that section.

Chalmer Simpson is spending a week's vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Simpson.

Mr. Thomas Maley who has been on the sick list for several weeks past, we are glad to note, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Julia B. Dell, Mrs. Frank O'Connor and Misses Alice Wright and Ruth O'Connor called on friends in town Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Bowers, of the Baptist congregation, conducted a series of meetings during the past week to continue the present week. All are welcome.

The state road is receiving very favorable comments from the folks having to use it. Though in an unfinished condition it so far supasses what they have been for years accustomed to drive over that they have pleasant dreams of what the future will be when the road is complete.

The new house recently erected by Dr. George Simpson is a credit to old Mill Creek. Standing as it does in the centre of the village, commanding a view along the Juniata which cannot be surpassed, it is a most desirable location for a residence and quite excells previous efforts along architectural lines.

The sale of J. G. Corbin's effects last Saturday and the loading of his household goods into a car for transportation to the Mountain city, is a consumation many thought would never come about, and one which the whole community have reason to reget, as Mr. Corbin is a citizen of the kind which any vicinity may be proud. He has resided in this part of the country for many years, a pioneer school teacher, several of his children taking up that profession where they were successful. Mr. Corbin has always been a close student along all lines intellectual, political and civil, an able expander of any question before the public as he interpreted it and authority on literature past and present. Altoona gains a most desirable acquisition to her citizens in adding Mr. and Mrs. James G. Corbin to its number.

TODD.

Seibert Taylor visited his father, H. D. Taylor recently.

Fred Drake and family visited friends in this section over Sunday.

J. H. Oates, who is employed in Philadelphia, was home over last Sunday.

A young daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Cresswell a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Querry, of Hares Valley, visited at E. H. Heeter's on Sunday.

Mrs. A. V. Heeter and young son, of Burnham, are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs James Taylor.

A surprise party was held at the home of Mrs. Tillie Heeter last Monday evening in honor of her son, Isaac. A party was held at Scott's on Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Scott's brother Silas Gutshall.

Report of Latta Grove School.

Following is the report of Latta Grove school for first month ending Friday, October 18th. No. enrolled, males 10, females 10, total 20; average attendence, males 9, females 9, total 18; per cent of attendence, males 94, females 93, total 94. Those who missed no time during the month are: Malva Dell, Alverna Dell, Harry Bowman, Elda Dell, Arthur Dell, Maude Bowman, Wilbur Lynn, Maud Stever, Fred Crownover, Homer Bowman, Mable Dell, Homer Crownover, Ella Crownover. Visitors 2. D. H. Dell, teacher.

A Wonderful Work went on Here LAST WEEK!

The House was Piled Full OF PEOPLE FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER.

The whole Country was awake TO THE Situation

It was a Carnival of real merchandise such as Saltillo never saw before.

We are on the second week of this gigantic Stock Reducing and Trade Increasing Carnival which is proving to be the most bountiful harvest for the people imaginable. They're coming from Woodvale, Robertsdale, Petersburg, Orbisonia, Mount Union, Three Springs, Hare's Valley, Smith Valley, and from every neck of the nearby country as well as Fulton county.

They saw it advertised; they read the newspapers, they saw the bills. It was something they hadn't seen before.

They came and were not disappointed, for instead of a few items that are usually baits they find hundreds, yes thousands of bargains here.

Dress Goods.

Are you keeping your eye on the Indicator? That is—Harry E. Huston. It indicates that the people are packing out more Dry Goods than were ever packed out of this store before.

It would have done you good to see the crowds gathered around the Dress Goods Counter, looking over the latest weaves, the latest designs, and see them buying right and left on all sides.

The red ticket on each piece of goods meant a saving to every customer and it means a saving to every one who will buy during this sale.

We sold thousands of yards of Calico at 2c a yard and on Saturday, October 26th, we are going to give you something so cheap you will wonder if we stole it.

Clothing.

The stranger you meet scans your clothing more than he does your face. They tell him more.

If they are the Harry E. Huston kind they are right.

They are nobby and there is something about them that distinguishes them from other ready-to-wear Clothes, but the most attractive thing about them is the price. Our lowest priced man's suit is $2.10. Is that low enough? And they go all the way up to $15.00.

It isn't cold yet but we have sold more Overcoats already than we did in two months last winter. But it is no wonder, the price does it.

Merchants Cannot Buy These, but You Can.

8 Cakes Star Soap for 25c.
1 Gallon Syrup for 30c.
5 Gal. 150° test Oil at 11c gal.
2 Sheets Pins for 1c.
4 prs. 10c Socks for 25c.
1 lb. loose Coffee 9c.
25 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1.30.
1 lb. Nicnacs 5c.
1 doz, Quart Jars 43c.
15c Zest with dish 10c.
Corn 8c per can.

LADIES' AND GIRLS' COATS

We told you something about our Coat Stock in our previous advertisements, but little did we think that so many people would buy coats so early.

A woman in Robertsdale bought a Coat from us. She showed it to her neighbors and down they came and the way they raved over and bought our coats made us think that Huston had struck the popular fancy.

Adams Express Company is bringing more coats to us and you will see new coats here when you come again.

We are going to sell more coats this year than we did any two seasons before for people are finding out that this is the place to get coat satisfaction.

Look Over the Situation

make out your want list, and don't leave one item out, because you will get the whole shooting match here for less money than you dreamed of before.

With me it is see how many goods I can sell in 30 days.

Drive up your buggies, bring in your wagons full of produce and we will load them full to the brim.

GO HOME HAPPY

See for yourself that you can buy the whole outfit for your family at a great Saving.

WE BID YOU WELCOME.

Harry E. Huston, = Saltillo, Pa.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

A change has come over the spirit of our hunters' dreams as game is scarce. Other years the Mapleton hunters were sure of a turkey or two on the first day of the season but not so this year.

Pennsylvonia railroad officials are said to be considering important changes in the running of preference freight train crews. Preference crews now run from Pittsburgh to Altoona, from Altoona to Harrisburg and from that point to Jersey City. The runs are not equal in mileage and to equalize them it is said that the crews will be run from Pitcairn, where new classification yards are being built, to Altoona, from Altoona to Columbia, and from there to Jersey City.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad is testing, with a view of permanent adoption, the Parsons smoke consumer. The apparatus, which goes into the firebox has been in operation on a passenger engine for a couple of weeks and engine No. 19 is also being thus equipped.

D. F. McConahy, of Monongahela City, visited his mother in this place Sunday. Frank is employed as a railroader at Monongahela and was one of twenty-eight from that place who attended the funeral of their comrade, Howard DeForrest, at Huntingdon Sunday afternoon.

Dr. J. G. Spangler, of Mapleton, is a member of two Centre county companies organized to generate electricity for power and lighting purposes. One is to be incorporated as the Penns Valley Electric company and the other as the Centre Hall Electric company. Application will be made to the governor for charters November 15th.

The Rev. J. S. Fulton of Johnstown, will preach in the U. B. Church on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Fulton was elected Presiding Elder at the recent session of the annual conference held at Clearfield and was given the oversight of the entire conference. This will be his first visit to Mapleton, and while here he will conduct the quarterly conference for the local church.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad has established passenger stations at Melrose (Minersville) on the Shoup's Run branch and at Bralliers on the main line. Tickets are sold at all stations for these new points, which arrangement has proved very satisfactory to the traveling public. Other additions and improvements in stations on this road are contemplated for the near future.

Eli Keith, of Trough Creek, Huntingdon county, and Emory Evans, formerly of Huntingdon county, now a prominent attorney of Nebraska, spent Tuesday of last week here at the home of Mrs. Mary and Miss Harriet Keith. Mr. Evans was a former student at the Franklin high school, an educational institution which existed here in 1861.—Martinsburg Correspondence Altoona Tribune.

J. A. Chambers, president of the Chamders Window Glass company Monday admitted the insolvency of that company in a statment attached to a petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States district court The petition was filed by the General Chemical Company, a New York corporation. The Chambers Company was instrumental in having the Columbia sand works, north of Mapleton, erected and Mr. Chambers at one time held considerable of the stock of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company.

John Glasgow, one of the venerable and most highly esteemed citizens of the western section of Mifflin county and a native of Huntingdon county, passed away at the home of his son-in-law, W. V. Horning, in Oliver township on Friday night aged about 82 years. Deceased was a miller for some years early in life and was also engaged in the lumber business. Afterwards he conducted a successful mercantile business at Atkinson Mills for eighteen years, and later was engaged at farming and in the mercantile business in McVeytown. He was a man of noble character and was a tower of strength for good during his long life, in the community in which he resided. Two children, William B. Glasgow and Mrs. William V. Horning, both residing near McVeytown, survive him.

Mesdames to the number of twenty surprised Matron Nora Miller at he home Friday evening. After the excitement occassioned by the arrival of so many of her friends, Mrs. Miller and her guests enjoyed the evening discussing political economy, its wearing on the present strenuous eradicating processes necessarily involved in the renovation and re-adjustment of the hodgepodge condition found in their homes this season of the year, the masculine gender being conspicuous by their absence. The realities of house cleaning is about all the ordinary man can stand. That discussion would surely have been like the proverbial straw to the camel back. Those present were the Misses Georgiana and Emaline Thayer, Misses Gillam, Wright Montgomery, Miller and Hicks, Matron White, Spangler, O'Connor, Yocum Wood, Hicks, Coder, Montgomery, Baker, Mrs. W. H. Dell, Mrs. Julia Dell, Mrs. Lydia Miller, Mrs. John and David Miller. Refreshments such as the above named ladies are master hands at preparing were served.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 23, 1907.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

(Estate of William Franklin Morningstar.)

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of William Franklin Morningstar, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHAS. C. BREWSTER, Administrator.
Sept. 6, 1907. 6t Huntingdon, Pa

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA

Officers

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

DeWITT'S SALVE Carbolized Containing WITCH HAZEL For Piles, Burns, Sores.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, fishing, pilfering fruit or any other purpose, under the penalty provided in Act of Assembly approved April 14, 1902.

J. E. QUERRY.
J. D. QUERRY.

Union Township, Oct. 14, 1907.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For furteer information, plerse writh me.

B. F. Bak

Mapleton Depot, April 15. 1907. 4t

Wanted Local representative for Mapleton and vicinity to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine, on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address Publisher, Box 59, Station O, New York.

EARLY RISERS
The famous little pills.

Advertise in the ITEM.

William Reed & Son's

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK.

New Suits in the Accepted Styles

have been coming in every day. After spending almost a week among the best cloak and suit makers in New York, we are now receiving daily the latest ideas of the season in Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Suits. Never have we had such a showing of splendid garments. You will find it a pleasure to look at them. Prices of suits run from $10 to $35 each.

Every day brings to us handsome new Coats. Our line of sizes is so complete that we can fit almost any woman from size 32 to 49 inches bust. Our special coat at $5.00 is a wonder in its way. Better ones up to $35.

FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE

we have one of the most complete assortments of everything necessary—Coats, Dresses, Silk, Angora, Woolen and Bearskin Caps in splendid styles. One whole department is devoted exclusively to infants, Every department in the store is overflowing with splendid new things.

The Carpet Store

is full the newest, brightest floor coverings; just the kind to give greatest satisfaction in the home. Prices are always right, too. A specially fine line of Oilcloths and Pinoleums is now ready.

You will find our assortment of large Rugr about the most complete and comprehensive you have seen.

Here is also shown our fine line of Lace Curtains, Tapestry and Chenille Curtains, Rope Portierres, etc.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Shapiro Bros.'
Big Department Store

is in the midst of a

BUSY FALL SEASON.

Never in our history have we been so well prepared to supply the wants of our patrons as this season. Bring your friends with you to the

Greatest Bargain Centre in the County.

We have the most gigantic, luxurious and irresistible collection of High-class Merchandise that was ever shown in Mapleton. All are welcome to call and look over our different departments. You will find that we have in stock everything that you want at prices that will surprise you. We buy twice as much as all the stores in Mapleton and can afford to sell them lower and wish to give our customers the benefit of our close buying.

Fall Shoes & Boots

Our line of Shoes and Boots surpasses anything that was ever shown at our store, for Men, Ladies and Children, in the newest styles.

New Creations in Ladies' Fall and Winter Suits and Coats.

We can please the most fastidious dressers. Come and see them, then try all over town to find such styles, such tailoring and materials. Above all, notice how much you can save.

The New Fall Dress Goods

Our exhibit of new Fall Dress Goods this season will be found to easily surpass any of our previous showings, both in black and colored Dress Goods. If you will kindly call before purchasing your winter supply you will admit we have the handsomest line we have ever shown, and the values are as attractive as the goods and prices. Come and judge for yourself.

Furniture and Carpets

Our Furniture Department is larger than ever and can please the most critical eye. Let us show you how we furnish cozy homes or make the home you have more cozy. We can save you some money. Come and look this department over and be convinced.

Fall Bedding.

Now is the time to think of Fall Bedding, Our store is the acknowledged headquarters for Blankets and Comforts. Everything is exactly as represented. We never sell cotton for woolen. A large and fine assortment of woolen and cotton blankets at reasonable prices.

Curtains and Draperies

Whatever you want in Lace Curtains and Draperies, Our Curtains and Portiers are not the accumulation of seasons' odds and ends but are all new, including assortments gathered in months of searching for the choice patterns of this season's creation.

Men's and Youths' Fall Suits and Overcoats.

Almost any one who knows anything about Men's Fine Clothes will tell you that S. Ginsbergs & Co. are the first. Even the high priced Custom Tailor shrugs his shoulders and frankly admits that he does not understand how we do it. It will be worth your while to come early and inspect our line before going elsewhere.

Hats and Haberdashery.

For first and best choice of Hats and Haberdashery come here. Our stock is in endless variety. It is to your interest to know that the smartest Fall and Winter Fashions for men and youths are here ready for you to see.

The line is complete. Whatever furnishings you want we have—Neckwear, Fancy Sweaters, Good Underwear, Fine Dress Shirts, Kid Gloves, Suit Cases, Trunks. We can supply you at low prices.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS why you should do your dealing at our store and why dealing with us saves you money. We offer the biggest assortment of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Furniture, Groceries and other Merchandise than all other Mapleton stores combined.

SHAPIRO BROS.'
Big Department Store,

Mapleton Depot, - - Pennsylvania.

PARKER'S STORE NEWS.

Fall | Builders' Hardware | Necessities

We shan't weary you with a long story, but we want you to know we are selling all staple goods at rock-bottom prices and will meet prices on all first-class standard goods. We are not selling you something for less than cost and then catch you on something you do not know the price of to make up the loss.

THE BEST GOODS WE CAN BUY
is our motto

A few things you need for present use:

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY
A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

Flour and Feed at Bottom Prices

Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

A. M. PARKER,

Cor. Main and Sherman Sts., MAPLETON, PA.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

ESTATE OF ABRAM K. MILLER. DEC'D.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County, I will offer at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on

Tuesday, November 26, 1907,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1. A tract of land situate in Union township, county of Huntingdon, state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of M. F. Robley, on the east by lands of A. M. Dell, B. F. Godard, C. P. Dull Estate and Juniata White Sand Co., on the south by lands lately owned by John Shoop, and on the west by lands of A. R. Foster and others, containiug about

260 Acres More or Less

having thereon erected a new Plank Weatherboarded House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and necessary outbuildings.

About 100 acres of this tract is set with Elegant Saw Timber. The greater part of the farm land is in a high state of cultivation.

No. 2. A tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., about three miles north of Saltillo, adjoining lands now or lately owned by Sarah Parks, Samuel McClain, Andrew Parks, Wm. Forshey and others, containing about 120 Acres more or less, about one-half cleared and the balance set in young timber, having thereon erected a Dwelling House, stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments, at interest and with insurance. The said payments to be secured with judgment note of purchaser.

GEO. W. WRIGHT, Trustee.
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

J. R. & W. B. SIMPSON, Attorneys,
Huntingdon, Pa., Oct 18, 1907.

MARRIED.

IRVIN—WRIGHT—At the home of the bride's parents in Trough Creek valley, Thursday evening, October 17, 1907, by Rev. Reeser, of Cassville, Elmer Irvin and Miss Olga Wright.

TAYLOR—SNYDER—At the M. E. parsonage, McConnellsburg, October 2, 1907, by Rev. C. W. Bryner, Charles E. Taylor, of Trough Creek, and Annie R. Snyder, of McConnellsburg.

CALDWELL—SPOONEYBARGER—At the residence of the officiating clergyman in Huntingdon, October 17, 1907, by Rev. D. S. Bagshaw, William M. Caldwell, of Huntingdon, and Miss Mary Spooneybarger, of Juniata township.

SKIPPER—GORDON—At Huntingdon, October 22, 1907, by James Kelley, J. P., Thomas A. Skipper and Miss Mollie Gordon, both of Mapleton.

PATTERSON—HUNT—At Huntingdon, October 17, 1907, by James Kelley, J. P., John Patterson, of Mapleton, and Miss Maggie Hunt, of Orbisonia.

Power For Union.

An Australian visitor to this country has been speaking of the power of the Christian Endeavor movement in making for the union of the churches. "If ever," he said, "union takes place between Methodists and Presbyterians it will be due in a great degree to the influence of Christian Endeavor. The next generation will see a great change as the outcome of the fellowship which the young people of the present generation have in connection with our Christian Endeavor meetings."—Irish Endeavorer.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'hone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. s13z.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH Dr. King's New Discovery
FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS
Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

WELL DONE.

Sleep, happy people of field and wood—
Bush and creeper and herb and tree—
The Master judges thy off'ring good
And sends his steward to care for thee.
Doff thy festival garb of gold—
Plum and saffron and glowing red—
Winter hastens adown the wold
To tuck thee warm in thy waiting bed.

Sweet thy dreams as the winds rush by
And vainly pluck at thy coverlet,
And streams are fettered, and chill the sky,
And town and country are frost beset;
Dreams full thronged with the breeze's tale,
The bee's bassoon and the ring-dove's call;
With vista of meadow and hill and vale
From bursting spring to the brimming fall.

Sleep, happy people, where all is still
Save the crow's hoarse caw and the squirrel's bark
The sun swings low o'er the leafless hill
And short grows the moment from dawn to dark.
Sleep, 'tis the Master who bids thee rest
And holds thee fast in his loving ken,
Till the doors fly open at His behest
And April summons to work again.

—Edwin L. Sabin, in Woman's Home Companion.

HOW MR. PRESTON PUT IT TO THE BOYS.

By SYDNEY DAVRE.

Mr. Preston had a way of giving the boys in his room a little talk at the close of school in the afternoon. One day he began;

"Once, when I was not as old as some of you, and older than the rest of you. I played truant to go fishing, and I had a very bad time of it."

This was a good beginning, the boys thought, and it is fairly supposed that they listened eagerly to hear what he had to say about that day's fishing.

"I objected a little when Peter Garner proposed it. I knew I ought not to go, for I had recently been ill, and the weather was damp—very good for fishing, but not good for health, and it didn't need two thoughts to tell me it would be wrong all round. But—well, why will boys sometimes, in the face of all such knowledge, go and do the thing? I suppose I shall have to leave it with the boys.

"We stole away from school at the noon recess. Peter had brought his tackle and hidden it under a bush in the strip of woods, one corner of which came to a point close up to the country schoolhouse. Going through this woods we came to the little brook in which were were to fish.

"The sun shone all about the schoolhouse and the yard, but in the woods it was cool and damp. We sat on a rock to fish, and I can remember still how cold and wet that rock was. We had fairly good sport, though the fish were very small. But at length a fine big fellow came swimming along near Peter's hook.

" 'Keep still,' he whispered. He stood up and I stood up, neither of us daring to breathe as we tiptoed to watch him. He played about Peter's hook, and we thought he surely had him, when all of a sudden he turned away. I quietly dropped my hook in and he quickly swallowed it.

" 'I say,' said Pete, angrily, 'that was my fish. You had no business to put in your hook.'

"Perhaps he was right. I had no time to discuss the matter; for, as I raised the fish, just poising myself on the edge of the rocks, Pete gave me a little shove. Whether he meant to push me in is another of the questions I have never been able to settle, but in I went up to my neck in that cold water. Pete was scared.

" 'Grab hold of my pole,' he cried, holding it out to me. I did so and climbed out, gasping and shivering.

" 'You'd better scoot home as fast as you can,' said Pete. But I didn't want to go home: I thought I would like to get my clothes dried first. I went higher up where the sun shone on the bank and lay down. It was a dry, warm place when I first did so, but before long the water dripped down and made a mud puddle under me.

"I got up and took a look at myself, concluding presently that I was about as forlorn a looking boy as could often be seen. I called to Pete, but he was gone, and in his place, some one else was fishing—a very nice, pleasant man.

" 'It seems to me you had better hurry home, my boy,' he said, and his tone was kind and friendly. I was cold and miserable, and half whimpered as I said:

" 'I wonder what my mother will say when she sees me.'

" 'Oh, it won't much matter what she says,' he said. His tone was so indifferent that I stared at him, it seemed such a queer thing to say.

" 'Do you think so?' I asked.

" 'Well, it is very plain that you think so,' he said. 'But there are all sorts of mothers, you know. I just concluded that yours is one of the kind that don't count one way or the other.' I was angry, as you may guess.

" 'You'd—better not talk that way about my mother,' I said. 'She not count! She's the best mother in the world. If I were as big as you are you wouldn't dare to talk so.'

" 'Oh, come now, my boy,' he said. 'You needn't sputter and bluster about it. I'm only taking your own testimony in the matter. If you're going to put in a plea for your mother, you have no case at all.'

" 'What do you mean,' I asked.

" 'Why, as I understand it, you would like people to think you have a good mother—'

" 'That's what she is,' I said hotly.

" 'Well, as I don't know her, I can only take your word, or, rather, your deeds for it. Actions speak louder than words, you know. Now, when people see a boy away from school to go fishing, they naturally have their opinion of his mother. They know it is poor business, and they begin at once to wonder what kind of influence is brought to bear on him in his home. If they are the right sort of people, they know what is true and frank and honest and honorable in a boy, and are sorry for a boy whose mother has not taught him these things.' "

Mr. Preston paused for a moment, looking around on the half hundred boys, more or less, whose eyes were fixed on him. Then he resumed.

"Boys, wasn't he hitting me hard? As you may guess, I simply hadn't a word to say for myself at first. Then I blustered a little.

" 'I suppose,' I said, 'that you always minded your mother when you were a boy.'

" 'I am sorry to say I did not,' he said. 'In thinking of it since, it gives my heart a stab to think how often I must have hurt her by my carelessness and undutifulness—my heedlessness of her teachings. I think of it more, I suppose, because I lost her before I was as old as you are.'

"I was pretty stiff and miserable as I got up to go home. I wasn't going to cry, of course; but a sob seemed to sob itself as I turned away. The gentleman stepped after me and took my hand.

" 'It's a well-off boy who has a mother to grow up with,' he said. 'I always look at such a one with envy, thinking of the chances still granted to him of being all that is loving and loyal to her—of how he can be her true knight, paying her the small attentions that count so large, holding her always in dear respect and reverence, taking her closely into his life as his best chum. Good-bye!'

"That was the last I ever saw of him. But he set me thinking, and I have always believed he did me some good—and my mother."

As the boys were dismissed, it was quite evident that they, too, were inclined to do a little thinking.—From the Christian Register.

The President May Arrest.

Our diplomacy has always been marked by a refreshing republican simplicity of speech. The fifth case is, of course, the recall of Senor Dupuy de Lome, just prior to the war with Spain, for having unwisely criticised the administration in a letter to a friend.

The recall of De Irujo, though, was marked by an unusual circumstance. At the request of the Spanish government, actuated by a desire to avoid scandal, the State Department had arranged that Irujo should depart quietly, as though his recall had not been demanded; but being a surly specimen of his race, he lingered on and on, becoming more and more a thorn in the side of the administration. To hints he was dumb, and when ordered away, defiantly replied that he would suit his own pleasure in going; a course of action which resulted in the enactment of a statute empowering the President to arrest and convey out of the United States any envoy who remained after his recall and reasonable notice to leave.—From "The Diplomat at Washington," by Aubrey Lanston in the Bohemian.

An Honest Soldier.

A non-commissioned officer, entering a barrack gate in Dublin, was mistaken by the "fresh one" on sentry go who immediately saluted him. The non-commissioned officer, unaware that his colonel was just behind him, returned the salute, a thing not permissible under the circumstances. Arrived at his quarters, he was surprised to find an order for him to attend before the colonel. On presenting himself he was asked how he came to return the salute, knowing full well he was not entitled to it.

Not in the least embarrassed, he promptly answered: "Sir, I always return everything I am not entitled to."

The colonel, taken aback by his ready wit, laughingly dismissed him. —Tit-Bits.

As Usual.

"What did you do all the time you were at the summer resort?"

"Nothing much."

"What was the trouble?"

"Too busy being done."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

It is stated unofficially in London that the government has acceded to the wish of Australia to rescind her annual contribution of $1,000,000 toward a naval squadron for Australasia. The Commonwealth will maintain its own navy.

Jewels on the Streets..

New York City has a display of more bejewelled women on its streets in proportion to the population, than any other city in the world. An observing expert, who visited six large retail shops and walked ten blocks in three hours, says that he saw not less than $1,000,000 worth of jewelry on women.

Woman Elected Mayor.

Within recent times a woman has been elected mayor of a town and became thereby famous. It was some fifteen years ago that a Mrs. Yates passed a stormy twelve months in the mayoral chair of Onehunga in New Zealand, and her admirers claim for her that never in the life of that town were its sanitary arrangements so perfect and its municipal debt so low as during her term of office. Today in the village of Koeisona, in Austria-Hungary, the same experiment is being tried. A young woman, only twenty-four years of age, has been chosen mayor, and with her on the municipal council are four other members of her sex.—New York World.

The Afternoon Nap.

In Germany they have an institution called the Schlafchen. This is a little nap in the afternoon between the ponderous early dinner and the coffee which is served at 4 o'clock. Nothing is alowed to interfere with this Teutonir rite. "In a German country house," says an observer, "I have seen with these eyes dashing cavalry officers in tight tunics and rattling swords disappear about 2.30 o'clock, to emerge in an hour's time looking a trifle sleepy, but armed in every sense for the conquest of the fair. Students and professors, matrons and busness men, tinkers and tailors, all take their forty winks in the afternoon and get up strenuous and efficient."—New York Tribune.

Modern Girl Superior.

The twentieth century woman is far more inclined to take a serious view of love and matrimony than either her mother or grandmother appears to have been. She may like admiration, but as a rule, she has no desire to pose as a breaker of men's hearts.

Viewed even from a moral standpoint, the girl of the 30's, the maiden of ready blushes and simple white muslin frocks, who was taught to regard every unmarried man who crossed her horizon as a probable lover and possibly husband, was much more "forward" in spite of her vaunted modesty than the bachelor girl who looks the realities of life straight in the face and understands how the taking of a husband can prove a curse as well as a blessing.—New York Journal.

Chinese Girls at School.

New and striking educational experiences will be undergone by China if the three young women who have come to Wellesley for a higher education should adopt all the frivolities of dress of the college girls and should acquire a fondness for the consumption of chocolate and ice cream in the Inn. But Miss Chichi Wang, Miss Wing Lia Hu and Miss Faung Yuin Tsao are not as far behind as some of their American companions think, except that they don't wear lingerie waists and know nothing of American cookery. The foreigners have surprised the other Wellesley girls, informing them that there is a good newspaper in Pekin especially for women, and edited by a woman. The newcomers have destroyed one of our pet fancies about their sisters by asserting it is becoming fashionable for Chinese women to have natural feet and that all over the empire the binding of the feet of young girls is dying out.—New York Press.

Women og Fashion Taller.

Society women in the United Kingdom undoubtedly are becoming taller with every passing generation. There are in the present decade many who are of goodly height, and it is noticeable that the debutantes of each suceeding year appear to have gained a little in their average of stature. Among the fashionable matrons of American birth who hold their heads higher than the society herd are Princess Hatzfeldt, Cora, Countess of Strafford, Mrs. Cornwallis West, Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Potter Palmer. Glancing over the English world of fashion one calls to mind as among the tall women of Mayfair, Lady Desborough, Lady Herbert, Lady de Clifford, Lady Gladys Herbert, Lady Marjorie Sinclair and the Hon. Mrs. Skeffington-Smythe, all of whom are more than five feet ten inches tall. But each of the foregoing women is a dwarf beside the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Yorke, whose height is six feet, four inches. Mrs. Yorke, who was Miss Civa Milner, seemingly is not at all embarrassed by her nearess to the clouds. It's a long way for her to look down on her fellow mortals, yet she is a woman of exceptional sympathy and deservedly one of the most popular hostesses in the realm of Edward the Caresser.—New York Press

Labouchere on Women's Hats.

Last year the fashion of ladies' hats was extravagant, and I thought that the climax of folly had been reached A woman looked when out walking or driving like the horse at a funeral Her hat was a mass of ostrich feathers that waved far above her. This year this extravagance has been outdone The hat itself is generaly of straw and in shape is like a waste paper basket reversed. But the straw is merely used as a foundation for a wondrous fabric of flowers, fruits or feathers When it is feathers, they are arranged after the ideas of Choctaw Indians Some of them are piled on high, others straggle down the back of the wearers, and others seem to be put on in a vaguely promiscuous fashion, for the essential is to have a great many of them. When it is flowers they look like a bed which a gardener has sown with varietgated seeds, that have been allowed to grow as they list. The wearer either tilts this huge structure on the side of her head or at the back, and seen from behind she looks as though she had no neck The prettiest girl almost ceases to be pretty when arrayed in this headgear As for the plain ones—and they seem to have the largest hats—they are made doubly plain. A lady, fat, dowdy and past her youth, in such a hat, is one of the most ridiculous sights that can well be conceived.—London Truth.

Americans Dress Too Gaudy.

One of the first exclamations of foreigners visiting America concerns the showiness of costume which is noticed in women of good position. In New York especially there is thought to be too little distinction between the gowns of a lady, in the old-fashioned acceptance of the word, and those of her sisters of less enviable reputation.

The difficulty is not, perhaps, because the society women of America gown themselves too gayly, but because they are often indiscreet in their selections of the modes which come here directly from Paris.

"After the Americans we purify," is a current remark in Paris concerning the season's fashions. The most pronounced and often outre, styles are sent to America, since here the market is sufficiently broad and varied to take in all sorts and conditions There is, besides, money, and to spare, in the purses of many classes of women.

It is, then, after the American importers have been satisfied that the season's models are refined and "purified" for the well-bred women of France.

During the last year two American girls who have married Frenchmen have had the unique experience of having their husbands request them to lay aside their extensive trousseaux and to provide themselves instead with lingerie and gowns more refined and ladylike.

These trousseaux, however, had been bought in America at enormous expense, since they were "imported" and of the latest cut and design. In France they would have been bought and worn by women of uncertain reputation, while in this country they were chosen by well bred and society women.—New Haven Register.

Fashion Notes.

Long sleeves are used in all tailor models.

Dark blue or black coats with Scotch plaids look stunning.

Japanese sleeves are used in many coats for older women.

Raspberry is one of the new shades of felt being used by the milliners.

A waist with a round yoke is apt to be unbecoming to the stout person.

A walking suit of red linen is pronounced much smarter than one of white.

Braiding of all kinds, more especially that suggesting the military, is very popular.

In cut, in color, in trimmnigs simplicity is the dominant tone of the smart suit.

The skirt trimmed in panel fashion is becoming. The panels may be of contrasting material.

The little braaided hip jackets are very new and are appropriate with either long or short skirts.

The collar and cuffs of the bolero are of "mod"e broadcloth. Short sleeves give the picturesque touch.

Stripes should be used with discretion. They have a tendency to make the stout woman appear conspicuous.

Long skirt suits have fancy coats or jaunty hip jackets, three-quarters or still longer coats that almost reach to the edge of the skirt.

ROOSEVELT PRAISED AS PEACE CONFERENCE ENDS

Homage Paid to "Illustrious President of the United States."

HAGUE WORK TO BE CONTINUED

The Greatest Significance of the International Conference Was the Assembly of Representatives From the World to Stop Warfare.

The Hague.—The Hall of Knights presented an imposing spectacle at the closing session of the International Peace Conference. The boxes specially erected for the occasion were crowded to overflowing with Cabinet Ministers, diplomats and other statesmen and their wives in attractive costumes. The president, M. Nelidoff, Russia, made a long speech, saying notwithstanding the assiduous work of the delegates the Conference had lasted longer than expected.

The efforts to establish an International High Court of Justice and obligatory arbitration were the result of theoretical combinations, which failed because there were practically insurmountable difficulties in their way. But, instead, the International Prize Court would be one of the lasting monuments of the Conference, and, once applied, it indirectly would prevent the greater extension of war.

But the greatest significance of the present Conference was the assembling of representatives of the whole world. The presence of the Latin-American delegations had increased the reciprocal knowledge between the countries of the European and American continents.

"At one of our recent sittings thanks were expressed to the august initiator of the two conferences, His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. The conference, I hope, will to-day render homage to the President of the United States, who first proposed the meeting of the second conference.

The Argentine delegation insisted that to maintain the principle of equality of the States a greeting should be sent to King Alphonso of Spain, as well as to President Roosevelt, both of whom insured the invitation sent to Argentine to participate in the conference. The suggestion was applauded warmly, as was a speech of Senor Triana, Colombia, who said:

"Let us give expression to the deepest gratitude to the sovereign who convened us; to the august Queen, dispenser of the hospitality which has been accorded to us, and to the illustrious President of the United States."

He expressed thanks to President Nelidoff in the name of Japan, which "up to the end of the last century had given history a rare example of profound and uninterrupted peace during 300 years, a country which has placed the blessings of undisturbed peace above the troubled and transient glories of war."

There was unanimous acclamation of President Roosevelt for his initiative in convoking the conference, and in a new manifestation in favor of continuing the Peace Conference and the further development of the principle of a world understanding to regulate international relations, the delegates reiterated their approval of President Roosevelt's course of action.

FATAL ENGLISH TRAIN SMASH.

Cars Run Off the Track at Sharp Curve Near Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury, England.—A London and Northwestern passenger train bound from Scotland and the north of England to Bristol ran off the track near here. Sixteen persons, ten of them passengers, were killed and many were injured. Among the dead are the engineer, fireman, train hands and postal clerks.

The road curves sharply near Shrewsbury, and there is a standing order not to run faster than ten miles an hour at that point. Disregard of the order probably caused the accident. The engine and all the cars, except the last one, left the rails and buried the passengers in a tangled mass of wreckage.

Doctors and salvage crews soon reached the scene, and after some hours the last body had been taken out and the wounded were all cared for.

SHOOTS HIS MOTHER DEAD.

Boy of Seventeen Says Burglar Pushed Her in Front of His Gun.

Kansas City.—George Smiley, aged seventeen years, shot and killed his mother, Mrs. Lizzie Scholfer, in their home. Mrs. Scholfer had been separated from her second husband, and mother and son lived alone.

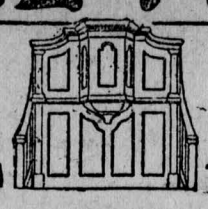
The boy told the police he had been awakened by the screams of his mother, who grappled with a burglar, that the burglar was attempting to escape when Mrs. Scholfer ordered Smiley to shoot, and as he fired the burglar pushed the woman in front of him.

A search of the place showed no sign of a burglar.

Child Labor Denounced.

Child labor was denounced in a resolution adopted by the House of Bishops of the Episcopal General Convention, in Richmond, Va.

THE PULPIT



A SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON, THE FAMOUS DIVINE.

Subject: Children.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the pastor, Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, took as his text Matt. 18:3, "Little children." He said:

The Bible is a book for the child. I had almost said it is a children's book. It is written in the language of the child for the most part and its themes are so treated as almost entirely to be intelligible to youth. Its precepts are for them. Its admonitions to adults are importantly in the interest of childhood. Its counsels are largely to the young. Its history is fascinating when properly delivered to the young. Its stories are fertile for inspiration to the mind and soul of the child. Its invitation is to the child in years and to the childlike in heart alike.

The greatest single character with whom the Bible has to deal was and is superlatively interested in the child. For whatever else Jesus was, He was supremely keen in His appreciation of children, consummately philosophical in His attitude toward them, pre-eminently conscious of their ultimate value. He loved them better than their parents did. He loves our children more than we can ever love them. For He saw in the child whom He took in His arms more than its mother had capacity to discern. He sees in our children more than we, scientific students after a fashion of children as we are, dream. Jesus saw the soul value of the child, the eternal relationship of the being of the child to the eternal kingdom of Almighty God, far more clearly than any man before His time and far more plainly than we have, with all our wisdom and attainments in an age of surpassing scholarship and investigation, taken the trouble to see. And it is not strange that Jesus should have placed a high estimate upon the child. It is not at all wonderful that He should have given special attention to children.

For the child is the most important and most promising as the most numerous element in the human race. He is inescapable. He is the hope of the race. He is the field of our largest expectations. He is the largest reason for the endeavor and activity of the world. No man can overestimate, no man should underestimate, the child, as a factor in human history and in the future of humanity. He is worth all our care, worthy of all of our expenditure of effort, time and money, worthy of a far more discriminating and assiduous scientific study than he has ever been given.

As the result of the ages and the progenitor of the future of humanity the child of to-day is entitled to the best breeding that possibly he can receive. His parentage should be far more the concern of society than it is. For the child has largest relations with the society at large, and society has a claim upon him which no family tie, no matter how sacred and beautiful that tie may be or just, can nullify or deny. So long as children constitute an integral and important part of the social system, so long society will be under compulsion, to them as a matter of obligation and to itself as a matter of self-concern, to procure for every child that is born into the world the best birth that can be obtained. That is to say, that it ought to be impossible for a man to be permitted to get drunk by the consent of the State so that in a state of maudlin intoxication he may be able to send a soul into the world. That is to say, that it ought to be beyond the pale of possibility for any person who is mentally, morally or physically unfitted for the duties of parentage to enter into the contractual relations of wedlock. The State ought, and is under obligation, to provide for the future

The field of prenatal influence is one which is too largely neglected. And yet, under the guidance of the wisdom of God, and in fidelity to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, there is no more wonderful, as there is no more fruitful or sacred, field for study and research, than the life of humanity in the fashioning. Why should we be so eternally mawkish? God made us! And shall we be ashamed of the wonderworking, of the handicraft of deity? A woman should be ashamed not to know, a father should be ashamed to neglect, the everlasting truth of God that the prenatal life of a child has more influence upon its character and condition, its physical, mental, moral and spiritual capacities, than all the influences of after life combined can ever have. Knowing this we shall be more careful not to curse our children before we send them into the face of the hardships and trials of this earthly pilgrimage, trusting to the influences of the after life to overbalance and to eradicate those qualities that are, by our own unwisdom, quite ineradicable.

Children deserve study and they amply repay it. The Government spends good money and much of it to study crops and cows and sewers and trolleys and posts and ships. It spends generous appropriations to make two ears of corn grow where one grew before, to eradicate lice on plants, to destroy the pests that destroy products that are valuable commercially. It teaches the horse breeder how to develop the horse and the farmer how scientifically to fertilize and plant and till and harvest and reap. Multitudes of men know more about the fine points of a dog than they do about the points of a child and how to develop them. But with a delightful lack of the sense of proportion and of the propriety of things we give spasmodic, poorly supported scientific examinations into the nature of the child, the best way to breed him, the best way to develop him, the best way to improve him. And so we pack them off to the mines or we pack them with the same mental filling in the schools. We are too busy or too lazy to understand them. The veterinarian for the dog that growls; for the child, the lash. And simply because we do not understand or take the trouble to. It is not badness in us so much as confession of total incapacity to know just what else to do. No two children are alike. No two of the same parentage are alike. Why, therefore, should we deal with them alike? No man would catalog a dachshund in the same class with a spaniel. Why, then, shall we class our children with nothing save ages to differentiate their scholastic ability? Why group dull boys and bright together simply because they happen to be of an age? Why group boys and girls of diverse tastes in the same category? Why? Because we are either too impotent or lazy to devise a better way.

There is nothing more criminal than the ignorance of their physical beings that so many children have. Many a boy would be kept from the path that tends toward vice, many a girl whose life is wrecked or is being cast upon the rocks of wickedness would be kept from the way that leadeth to perdition, if a little careful, wholesome parental advice had been given upon the sacred operations of our physical beings. It is no wonder that so many boys fall into evil ways and that so many girls are doomed to the life that is worse than death when so many fathers and mothers, so many Christian fathers and mothers, are so unnecessarily and so mistakenly, I had almost said so criminally, modest. For I know whereof I speak when I say that what a boy or girl fails to learn in a decent and godly manner from a father or mother is gathered in a wholly vicious and ungodly manner or in the hard school of unnecessary experience.

Children should be instructed and inspired intellectually. The child is entitled to the finest results of the intellectual advances of the ages. It is for us to start the child where we have left off. All that precedes is simply of historic interest. It is explanatory, it is indicative, it is exemplary. But it should be only that. The less the retrogression our children make as practical laborers for the advancement of the world, the faster will be the progress of humanity toward the kingdom of Almighty God.

But much as our children need to be instructed physically and intellectually, still more do they require moral and spiritual guiding. For the social order depends upon a clean manhood and womanhood. The soul life of the world is dependent upon the clarity of the spiritual vision and the spiritual alertness of every human soul. Nothing is more important than that we should inculcate into the minds and souls of our youth a proper conception of the moral and spiritual realities of the universe. We shall be indeed childish if we think they can mature properly in these fields without experienced and expert guidance. The moral training of the formative years of a child's development will persist; the spiritual training that we afford our children in their callowest youth is the training that will endure. Nothing can eradicate it, and, with proper safeguarding and guidance, nothing in later life will be able to overthrow it. The moral and spiritual development and culturing of the child pays eternal dividends.

It is not sufficient that we shall instruct our children. It is needful that we shall take care that they be not misled or made to stumble. It is idle to instruct, the while we propagate and foster and palliate temptations that attack the very qualities we have been culturing. He is a poor cotton raiser who tests the quality of his cotton and the resistance of the plant with the boll-worm. Not otherwise is he a silly preceptor of the child who tests the moral and spiritual vigor of the child with the factory, the dramshop and the woman of the unclean life.

Children are naturally grateful to Almighty God. They may be easiest fitted to His kingdom. They are openminded. They are expectant. Their hearts are tender. Their souls are responsive to the invitations and ministrations of the Spirit. They welcome knowledge. They are without conceit.

They are worthy of imitation. Their readiness to be informed, their susceptibility to divine impulses, their simplicity, their inaccessibility to importunate truth are patterns for us.. If we would rest upon the bosom of a loving Lord we must be like them. If we would know God and enjoy Him we must become as a little child.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCT. 27 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Caleb's Faithfulness Rewarded, Josh. 14:6-15—Golden Text, Matt. 25:23—Memory Verses, 7, 8—Commentary.

Caleb's reward is indicative of the faithfulness of Jehovah to actualize His promises. Caleb had been a careful and courageous investigator and reporter in the days when Moses wished to know of the character of the land and the people of Canaan (Cf. Lesson for September 1). He had valiantly and consistently maintained a spirit of optimism and of assistance to Moses when Israel's days were dark. God had promised him that he should live to see the realization of his dreams, the fulfillment of his prophecies, the fructifying of the hopes of his people. And the promise is kept.

God's promises were effective in the life of Caleb for the reason that is stated in the fourteenth verse of the lesson—"because he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel." That was the ground of promise. It was the ground also for the realizing of the promise. God makes few promises to poor followers. There can be no promises to those who refuse to do His will. The promises of God are many and beautiful and possible of fulfillment in the lives of those who, after the pattern of Caleb, wholly followed the Lord God. Caleb heard the voice of God because he lived for God and within God, and had confidence in Him. The promises of Jehovah were completed for him because he was steadfast in the divine life and continued and expanded in his faith in God. Caleb had an abiding belief in the integrity of God. Therefore God was able to speak plain words to him. The man who doubts God never hears the sublimest messages Jehovah sends to men. Only the souls who believe on Him, who trust Him, who obey Him, who are faithful to Him, hear, or are able to hear, the messages, the promises, the confidences of God. It could not be otherwise. It is not otherwise.

The twelfth verse illuminates the character of Caleb. The Anakim entrenched among the hills were the most formidable enemies with which Israel was called upon to deal. They were most powerful and to be feared. They were the sort of opponents that Caleb chose. He wanted no easy task. His arm was mightiest and his heart most courageous against the most terrifying foes. As he possessed extraordinary strength and faith so he desired the most dangerous expeditions. His trust in God excelled any awe he may have had for his foes. His confidence in the enabling of Jehovah made him fearless where others might have been afraid.

Caleb requested the infested mountain of the Anakim as his portion. The sons of Anak were to fly before his prowess and the power of his God. Trusting in the promises of God his Lord, Caleb demanded Hebron for an inheritance and was certain of his ability to conquer and to hold it. What to him were giants and cities great and fenced. He would under God overthrow the giants and destroy their cities and topple down their walls.

Those characteristics in the personalities of Caleb and God that the lesson unfolds are applicable to present conditions and the modern life. If they are not they are hardly worth the study of those who are engrossed with the cares of to-day and the expectations of to-morrow, who are compelled to live and to labor in the days that are. If they are not they are subjects most for the historian and the study. Those Sunday-school lessons that do not relate themselves to the needs and the men of to-day, that do not apply themselves with readiness to the solution and explication of the problems of the modern world ought to be laid aside. But this lesson is relative, it applies.

For the faithfulness of a promising Father is daily proven. Multitudes daily test Him and find Him trustworthy. He is as faithful to us as He was to Caleb. Whenever we keep our covenants with Jehovah we discover that He more than keeps His agreements. There is not a promise that God makes to obedient souls that is not abundantly fulfilled. Those who are valiant and consistent and courageous, trustful; who maintain their spiritual and moral wholeness and their confidence in God; who put themselves and God to the test enjoy the realization of the ultimate promises of God.

With us as with Caleb these promises become effective when we wholly follow the Lord our God. Caleb enjoyed the favor of God because he served Him. He heard the voice of God because he listened for it. He saw the realized and objectified glory of God because he kept his eyes open to discern the wonders of the majesty and might of God. That is to say that Caleb followed God with every faculty. When we walk after God and before Him after that manner we too shall perceive His glory in the land of the living. When we open our eyes we shall see His majesty revealed. When we open our ears we shall hear His voice. When we submit ourselves to His will we shall realize His power.

Living like this we shall be like Caleb who longed for the largest tasks, the most vicious enemies, the sternest strife. We shall welcome the labors that are most irksome and the difficulties that are commonly regarded as insuperable. We shall welcome them with joy. For we shall have confidence in God.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE PROTECTS DEPOSITORS

Bankers Say Their Drastic Action Will Prove Beneficial.

INSTITUTIONS FOUND SOLVENT

Committee Announced That the Heinze, Morse and Thomas Interests Had Been Eliminated From the Organizations.

New York City.—By a victory absolute, unconditional and relentless the Clearing House Committee eliminated from the banking business of New York City Charles W. Morse, E. R. Thomas, O. F. Thomas and F. Augustus Heinze, changed the presidents of four institutions and then pledged the aid of their association to all the members during any crisis that may arise.

Accompanying this pledge was a clean bill of health for all banks that have been examined, and the intimation that all others mentioned in the last week will be found solvent.

The action of the committee was regarded as most effective and so improved the general situation that it was believed there need not be a single failure, suspension or liquidation for the present. The statement of the committee follows:

"A committee of the Clearing House has examined the several banks of the association that have been under criticism and find them solvent. The Clearing House Committee have decided to render them such assistance to meet their deposits as the committee may think necessary."

The effect of this statement was summed up by J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, and in point of service one of the oldest members of the Clearing House Committee. Said Mr. Simmons:

"The action of the Clearing House Committee to-day in sustaining the three banks under criticism ought to reassure the public sufficiently and allay any further anxiety whatever."

The plan under which the Clearing House determined, instead of allowing the Thomas-Morse-Heinze combination to go under, to go to their assistance was thought of when the committee was holding frequent conference with the four men mentioned. It was put forth as the only alternative, and was in this way very tersely stated by the committee:

"Get out of the business, or you must look after yourselves."

It was frankly admitted that not one of the institutions or the men themselves could withstand the run that would follow such a decision, and the four men agreed to part with their holdings to whoever would be acceptable to the Clearing House men.

Charles W. Morse and the other men mentioned wrote their resignations as directors and officers of a score or more of banks and promised to place their stock with the committee to be sold. In this there was a slight hitch, for it was found that all four had at that time hypothecated their stock for loans and the shares would not be available immediately.

E. R. Thomas, at a later meeting, drew up his resignation as president and director of the Hamilton Bank, as director of the Consolidated National Bank, as vice-president and director of the Mechanics' and Traders' and the Mercantile National, and offered to withdraw from the Bowling Green Trust Company and the Hudson Trust Company.

O. F. Thomas tendered his resignation as a director of the Bank of Discount and Consolidated National, of which he was president as well as director; the Hamilton Bank, the Mercantile National and offered to withdraw from the Hudson Trust Company.

The resignations of Heinze had already been obtained and were added to the pile. They were from the Consolidated National, the Mechanics' and Traders' and the Mercantile.

MILLS LAY OFF 3500 MEN.

Steel Corporation and Westinghouse Company Reduce Their Forces.

Pittsburg.—More than 3500 men employed in the Pittsburg district were laid off. The Sharon plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company was closed down completely, and the officials would give the 1,000 men no promise as to when it would resume.

The Westinghouse interests laid off 1500 men. The Westinghouse air-brake plant was placed on half time and 800 employes were allowed to go. The Union Switch and Signal Company dispenses with 700 men. It is asserted by the Westinghouse interests that both plants will resume shortly on full time, and that needed repairs is partly responsible for laying off the men.

The members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers assert that the closing down of the Sharon tin plate works is not because of a lack of orders, but because of a determination on the part of the United States Steel Company, of which the tin plate company is a subsidiary, to place non-union men in every plant operated by it. The tin plate workers have been practically the only employes of the Steel Corporation who have been able to fight it.

THE PRESIDENT'S HUNT ENDS

Big Game Killed in Louisiana Cane Brakes.

Summary of the Hunt and a Dscription of the Shooting of the Third Bear.

Stamboul, La. — "We got three bears, six deer, one wild turkey, twelve squirrels, one 'possum and one wildcat. We ate them all except the wildcat, and there were times when we almost felt as if we could eat it."

This was President Roosevelt's summary of the results of his hunt. He arrived at the residence of Leo Shields, where he will be a guest before leaving for Vicksburg.

The President came in on a gallop, accompanied by a dozen hunting companions, all mounted and in hunting garb. Mr. Roosevelt was slightly more bronzed than when he entered the wilderness fifteen days before and his skin as well as his clothes had evidence of contact with the brush.

"Yes, we got three bears," he added, "all that we saw, and I think it is a pretty good record. I am perfectly satisfied."

The President declared that his health had been perfect and his appetite good. With the exception of a day or two lost on account of rain he had been in the saddle every day from dawn to dusk. He declared that he had never in his life had finer sport.

The third bear was killed by one of the Osborn brothers while it was in a fierce fight with the dogs. The bear slain by the President was killed Thursday, and the killing was witnessed by one of the McKenzies and by Alex Ennolds. They say that the President's bearing was extremely sportsmanlike. The animal had been chased by the dogs for three hours, the President following all the time. When at last they came within hearing distance the President dismounted, threw off his coat and dashed into the canebrake, going to within twenty paces of the beast. The dogs were coming up rapidly, with the President's favorite, Rowdy, in the lead.

The bear had stopped to bid defiance to the canines when the President sent a fatal bullet from his rifle through the animal's vitals. With the little life left in it the bear turned on the dogs. The President then lodged a second bullet between the bear's shoulders, breaking the creature's neck. Other members of the party soon came up, and the President was so rejoiced over his success that he embraced each of his companions. Ennolds said: "Mr. President, you are no tenderfoot."

Mr. Roosevelt responded by giving Ennolds a $20 note.

WALLING ARRESTED IN RUSSIA.

Socialist Charged With Associating With Finnish Progressivists.

London.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that William English Walling, who is described as a wealthy American Socialist, has been arrested there at the Hotel de France, together with his wife and his sister-in-law, Miss Stransky. The police also arrested four Finns, including the wife of Professor Malmberg, of Helsingfors. The Finns are supposed to be Socialists.

Mr. Walling has spent considerable time in Russia watching the progress of the revolution.

He is a grandson of William H. English, who was the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1880.

WILL NOT PLANT TOBACCO.

Kentuckians Thus Hope to Force the Trust to Increase Prices.

Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky's tobacco war has taken a new turn. For two years the planters have been trying to increase the prices by combining and holding the crop away from the trust buyers. Now they have agreed not to raise a crop the coming season.

The warehouses are full, and by not producing any more they hope to force the trust into paying their price for what they have. If the planters do raise another crop the association must look for new warehouses and for more funds with which to take care of it. With the 1906 and 1907 crops unsold, it is feared they will not be able to accomplish their part.

CANCER KILLS 27 IN WEEK.

Philadelphia's Death Roll Excites the Interest of Physicians.

Philadelphia.—In the week ending on Saturday twenty-seven persons died in this city from cancer, a fact which has challenged the interest of the entire medical profession. Hundreds of cases are under treatment, but no satisfactory progress is reported in relation to the many scientific "cures" attempted.

Consumption and Bright's disease are the only two maladies that outranked cancer last week in the death roll. More than four per cent. of all the deaths were from cancer. Typhoid fever fatalities fell to nine and pneumonia to seventeen.

Complain of Rate Laws.

In their annual reports railroad presidents again complained of the effect of rate laws.

Average Cereal Crops.

Government figures on crop conditions showed that the country would harvest an average crop of cereals.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 27.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Foreign missions: The kingdom of Christ in Europe.—Acts xvi, 6-15.

Europe has been the center of the greatest conflicts of Christianity in the history of the world; hence, while it is in no sense a missionary field, but just the opposite, sending out its own missionaries, yet in a full survey of the kingdom of God Europe could not be omitted. In the topical reference Luke tells us of the introduction of Christianity into Europe by the Apostle Paul. "A vision appeared to Paul in the night. There stood a man of Macedonia and prayed him, saying, 'Come over into Macedonia and help us.'" Paul considered the vision a call of the Lord and immediately obeyed it. And what a momentous event it was when the great apostle first placed his foot upon European soil! Who could have imagined the tremendous results that were to follow? It was the beginning of the evangelization of Europe and of our own country, and through them the evangelization of the world!

The past history of Christianity in Europe has been largely one of conflict. Here the early Christian church came into conflict with Roman paganism and, after a struggle of two centuries, came off a complete victor, Constantine, the emperor of Rome, having been won to the Christian faith. It was on the soil of Europe that Christianity made its last stand against Mohammedanism. It had swept western Asia, northern Africa, conquered Spain, but was then met and overthrown so far as Europe was concerned, except for a time in Spain, from which it was driven under the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. In Europe also was Martin Luther, and the reformers attacked the false doctrines and practices of Roman Catholicism, the result of which was the organization of Protestant Christianity. Europe for a time was almost completely Protestant, but later on some nations lapsed back into the old faith and still stand by it. The condition of the kingdom of God can scarcely be touched upon in such a brief article. The British empire, Germany, Holland and some other countries are still Protestant, while France, Spain, Italy, etc., adhere to the Catholic faith. The religious conditions are favorable rather than otherwise. Catholicism is losing its hold upon thousands of the masses of the people, and unfortunately there is an element in the Church of England with a tendency to the Catholic church. It is also sad to remember that from Germany and England spring the modern attacks upon God's word and the person of Christ. But God will take care of His own. Let us fear no criticism, no matter whence its origin, but keep on believing and sending the gospel to the nations of the world.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. lii, 7; Nah. i, 15; Ps. ii, lxvii, 1-7; lxxii, 17-19; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Acts, 1, 8; xiii, 1-3; Rom. x, 14, 15; Rev. xxii, 17.

An Organized Idea.

Christian Endeavor is an organized idea. It is for the purpose of reaching the lives of young people and training them for service. It has no hard and fast rules, no set formulas or unchangeable decrees as to methods. The work is the thing; methods are subordinate. Christian Endeavor was made for the young people, not the young people for Christian Endeavor. Whatever plans, methods, times and seasons will accomplish the work are orthodox in Christian Endeavor. It is a machine capable of wide and delicate adjustment. In each local situation it should be adapted to the needs. Let the aim be to accomplish the purpose, not to have a society to save the young people nor save Christian Endeavor.—Colby D. Hall in Texas Endeavorer.

Junior Mottoes.

When in the beautiful city of Budapest lately I saw some mottoes which the Juniors of that city had colored, which when translated from the Hungarian meant "What Would Jesus Say to This?" I think it is a very important question for every Junior to ask when tempted to do wrong or, what is more likely perhaps, when tempted to neglect a duty. May every Junior Endeavorer of Ohio ask this question of himself which the Hungarian Juniors have put upon walls in many homes, and may it lead all earnestly to seek to do in all things what Jesus would have them do.—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.

All and In All.

His kingdom ruleth over all—therefore thou cans't find nothing which is not matter for praise, since there is nothing which is not the matter of thy Lord's gracious permission or planning or control. Over all—nowhere cans't thou step aside His realm or in anything get beyond His care and government. Over all—therefore take all as from God, hold all as from God, and by thy gratitude give all back to God again, and thus complete the circle, making Him the alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending, of all things.—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Oct. 27: "Studies in church benevolences." "The foundation and purpose of the church." "Ye also are builded together for a habitation of God in the Spirit."—Eph. ii, 19-22.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Passages for reference—Ps. cii, 13; Isa. xxxv, 1-10; Heb. xii, 22-24; Eph. 1, 10, 22, 23; Zech. xiv, 8.

To one who reads the whole Bible attentively there comes a growing conviction that God is carrying forward a deep purpose in the course of human history. In the very first part, which deals with the early days of the race, foundation principles of eternal righteousness are laid down for the guidance of men, and as time passes it becomes more and more evident that God is revealing His nature and His law for men with increasing clearness and urgency. In Jesus Christ the adequate leader is found. No higher type of personality has been conceived. He reveals to us in fullness what the nature of God is in ethical perfection. He is Himself the perfect expression and embodiment in character of manhood as the likeness of godhood.

And He is the head of the church, into which it is His purpose to gather all men. The epistle to the Ephesians is, above all other books of the Bible, the clearest exposition of the nature of the church of Christ. Not only are men to be included in the divine purpose revealed in Christ, but innumerable hosts of angels and all created things are in the sweep of the eternal plan.

When one fairly grasps the stupendous significance of this all embracing purpose of redemption it is almost overwhelming. It breaks at a stroke all claims of sectarian exclusiveness and condemns all racial bigotry and prejudice. It enlarges and lifts immeasurably the conceptions of human worth and dignity and destiny. It also sobers one with the sense of tremendous responsibility.

If God is engaged in this task and this is the clew to human history and this the real meaning of society, what a different light it throws on all life and how it changes the estimates and values of things!

A new vision of the meaning of one's individual existence dawns, and the old life fades away. This is God's world; I am God's man, with real work to do for Him. He cares. He trusts me. I will not disappoint His expectations. God helping me, I will be true to my trust.

Then must begin an earnest study of one's fellow men, their conditions, needs, possibilities and prospects, a calculation of forces available, combinations feasible and careful planning how to bring to pass what God desires.

Is not all this worth while? It is greater than digging a Panama canal or generaling a war to a successful issue. All this other work of running railroads, exploiting great business enterprises, governing in civil affairs, is only incidental to the greater and more comprehensive work of bringing in righteousness, justice and mercy and establishing God's kingdom over men.

This means study of all the vast benevolent operations and responsibilities of the church of Christ.

Living as if In Heaven.

Mark those men whose life is hidden in God, so that of themselves they make no account. Thus can they delight themselves fully and freely in all that which God is doing apart from the thought of themselves, and to them therefore it is true that heaven and earth are theirs, and all things are theirs and fulfill their will because the will of God is their will. And their cup overfloweth with joy even here below because in all things they have a joy and a delight that are steadfast and full. While they walk with God all is peace, for in Him sorrow is not sorrow and pain is not pain, but all is peace and rest. All that God willeth to them is sweet and pleasant. Nor is it only that to them the will of God is sweet. It is more than this, for to them He gives the fair sunshine of His comfort and the blessed joy of heaven even here below, so that they live already, as it were, in heaven.—Henry Suso.

To Find Heavenly Blessings.

If any one should give me a dish of sand and say there are particles of iron in it, I might look with my eyes for them and search for them with my clumsy fingers and be unable to find them, but let me take a magnet and sweep it, and how it would draw to itself the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies, but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings, only the iron in God's sand is gold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Picturesque Meetings.

Miss Jolliffe of Samoa says that the Christian Endeavor meetings in the islands are "most picturesque, for they are held in the cool nights, and as the churches have no lights the members all come with lanterns and Bibles. They then sit on the floor and answer roll call."

THE CHOICEST CIGARS AND TOBACCO

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

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Force of Trying Again.

"Did you ever notice," said an old lady, smiling into the troubled face before her, "that when the Lord told the discouraged fishermen to cast their nets again it was right in the same old place where they had been working all night and had caught nothing? If we could only go off to some new place every time we get discouraged, trying again would be an easier thing. If we could be somebody else or go somewhere else or do something else, it might not be hard to have fresh faith and courage; but it is the same old net in the same old pond for most of us. The old temptations are to be overcome, the old faults to be conquered, the old trials and discouragements before which we failed yesterday to be faced again today. We must win success where we are if we win it at all, and it is the Master Himself who, after all these toilful, disheartening efforts that we call failures, bids us 'Try again.' However, it seems to us, nothing can be really failure which is obedient to His command, and some bright morning 'the great draft' of reward will come."—Wellspring.

The Gospel of Labor.

But I think the King of that country comes out from his tireless host
And walks in this world of the weary as if he loved it the most,
And here in the dusty confusion, with eyes that are heavy and dim,
He meets again the laboring men who are looking and longing for Him.

He cancels the curse of Eden and brings them a blessing instead.
Blessed are they that labor, for Jesus partakes of their bread.
He puts His hands to their burdens; He enters their homes at night.
Who does his best shall have as a guest the Master of life and of light.

And courage will come with His presence, and patience return at His touch,
And manifold sins be forgiven to those who love Him much,
And the cries of envy and anger will change to the songs of cheer,
For the toiling age will forget its rage when the Prince of Peace draws near.

This is the gospel of labor—ring it, ye bells of the kirk—
The Lord of Love came down from above to live with the men who work.
This is the rose that He planted here in the thorn crushed soil—
Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing of earth is toil.

—Dr. Henry van Dyke in Christian Monthly.

Love.

Love that does not serve is not love at all. The measure of self denial that one is ready to suffer is the measure of the love that is in one's heart. Love that will not sacrifice is only a sentiment.—Forward.

Proving It.

The man who takes a half hour in the prayer meeting to tell what a poor, miserable life he has been leading will probably be found using all the rest of the time proving by his life that what he said was true.—Evangel.

Outlook.

I thought I knew the way my feet had trod
Up to the golden threshold of this day;
I thought I knew the guiding of my God
Along the pleasant windings of the way.

But, looking back, I only see the mist
Dropped down the meadows where I sought for Him,
And the low valleys veiled in amethyst,
And the long slopes of shadow growing dim.

He knows if seeking there the road to heaven
I trod the path His love had marked for me;
He knows what help or hindrance I have given
To fellow pilgrims whom I did not see.

He knows what pitfalls I have passed unseen,
What unknown quicksands waited at my side,
What foes lurked near me in the meadows green,
Which now the mist is veiling far and wide.

The valleys lie behind me, and ahead
The far white hill crests lit with sunrise flame.
I cannot tell the heights my feet shall tread;
I cannot trace the lowlands whence I came.

Only one little stretch of road is clear,
Bright in His sunlight, straight through flower and thorn—
The duty that He gives me now and here,
The love and service of this day newborn.

—Mabel Earle in Forward

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